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## ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA'S MAILS.

### The Mexican Acceptance of the Anglo-French Mediation.

### Trial of the French Railway Defaulters.

### THE IMPERIAL MEETING AT STUTTGARDT.

### A PORTRAIT OF NENA SAHIB.

The *Niagara's* mails, from Boston, reached this City yesterday afternoon. Our files of London papers by this arrival, extending from the 23d to the 26th of September inclusive, contain little additional intelligence.

In regard to the acceptance by Mexico of the mediation of France and England in her quarrel with Spain, the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 23d of September, says:

"Official intelligence has been received of the acceptance by the Mexican Government of the proffered mediation of England and France in the quarrel between Mexico and Spain. The conference for the settlement of the matter is to be held in London. [illegible] not be very pleasing to Spain, [illegible] have had it in Madrid. The [illegible] mediating nations is manifestly the [illegible]. It is not yet known who will be [illegible] appointed, but it is presumed [illegible] Lafragua will represent Mexico, he being [illegible] on account of the affair, which he [illegible] the commencement. The whole personnel of the Mexican Legation at Madrid is now in [illegible]."

The importance attached to the Imperial meeting at Stuttgardt may be estimated from the fact that the whole of the Paris journals have sent [illegible] special reporters.

The *Times*, in its City Article of Sept. 24, says: "The further accounts from New-York by the *Atlantic* continue to show a disastrous condition of the [illegible] and stock markets, but at the same time tend [illegible] the impression that, as regards the position of the mercantile community at large, there is no irremediable unsoundness."

The same paper contains the following notice of the failure of a Bank at Hull:

"The failure was announced to-day of the Bank of Messrs. Harrison, Watson & Co., at Hull. It was a very old establishment, and until lately enjoyed high credit. The amount of liabilities has not transpired, but it is supposed to be large. The bank at one time issued notes, but it had ceased to do so for many years. The stoppage is supposed to have been caused by imprudent advances to a local undertaking, called the Hull Flax and Cotton Mills Company."

## THE FRENCH RAILWAY FRAUDS.

### The Trial of Carpentier, Grellet, Guerin and Parod.

Our Paris exchanges report at great length the proceedings of the Court of Assize, upon the trial of the French swindlers, Carpentier, Grellet, Guerin and Parod, whose adventures in this country, whither they fled, have made their names familiar to the American public. The trial commenced on the 22d of September and was not concluded on the 24th, the date of our last advices. Precautions had been taken against the attendance of a large crowd in Court; among the noted articles present was the [illegible] trunk and the chest, which Guerin is accused of having broken open and robbed of the scrip belonging to M. Rothschild. The Advocate-General, [illegible], conducted the prosecution; Carpentier and Guerin were defended by M. Lachaud, Grellet by M. Desmarest, and Parod by Mr. Elie Dufaure. Among the persons present were Baron James Rothschild, the Marquis Dalon and Messrs. Hottinguer and Delebecque, Director of the Railway Company. *Le Constitutionnel*, as well as other journals, give the indictment at length, as well as the other proceedings in Court. It is stated that when the prisoners were placed at the bar, the greatest curiosity was manifested to see them. Carpentier is described as tall, and of gentlemanly [illegible]; Grellet is short and thick-set, his features highly colored; Guerin, who is an elderly [illegible] the appearance and the bearing of a peasant [illegible] clothes; Parod, who is of good height, [illegible] hair and whiskers. In answer to the usual [illegible] questions, Carpentier said that he was [illegible] of age, and was formerly principal Cashier of the Northern Railway Company; Grellet said that he was 31, and was formerly sub-cashier of the same Company; Guerin, that he was 46, and formerly night watchman in the cash-office of the same Company; Parod, that he was 31, formerly a medical student, and latterly a horse-dealer. The list of witnesses was then called over, 33 being for the prosecution and 13 for the prisoner Parod. The indictment, which was of great length, set forth these facts:

THE INDICTMENT.

Carpentier and Grellet entered the service of the Northern Railway Company when it was first formed. They were then very young, but by attention and intelligence they attracted the notice of their chiefs, and the former was after a while appointed sub-cashier, and in 1850, cashier. The latter, after being chief clerk of the office of the deposit of shares, was made sub-cashier, still remaining at the head of that office. On Aug. 28, only some months after his promotion to the cashiership, Carpentier obtained from one of the directors leave of absence for a few days, on the pretext that he was about to marry. The day after Grellet said to an employe that Carpentier, instead of going to the young lady to whom he was engaged, had gone off to Trouville with a young woman named Georget, whom he had for some time kept; and that as the knowledge of this fact would damage him in the opinion of the young lady's parents, he (Grellet) would go to Trouville to bring him back; he therefore wished that he should not be at the office the next day, and he begged the employe to say, in the event of any of the Directors asking after him, that he had gone to the Bank of France on business. No attention was excited by the absence of the two men till the 1st September, when Carpentier's father, to whom the employe had spoken of his son's departure for Trouville, and who had gone down to that place after him, but had not found either him or Grellet, or the young women Georget, waited on one of the Directors to say that both his son and Grellet had disappeared. On this the Director, who was the Marquis Dalon, made a hasty examination of their accounts, and found them apparently perfectly regular; he also found that 30,000 shares belonging to Baron [illegible] Rothschild, and which had been placed in a safe in Carpentier's room, were apparently intact. Two days after, when neither Carpentier nor Grellet had made his appearance, a more searching investigation was made, and robberies and frauds to an enormous amount were discovered. It was then ascertained that the two men had been very intimate with Parod, who was an old schoolfellow and townsman of Grellet; and that in conjunction with him they had speculated largely on the Bourse, [illegible] their operations at first being successful, and afterwards the reverse. It was subsequently discovered that on the 27th Carpentier had sailed from Havre to New-York, and had written to Grellet to tell him so; that Grellet had gone to Liverpool, and had proceeded thence for the same destination; and that Parod, with a female named Felicie Dubut, with whom he had lived for some time, and by whom he had had two children, had also fled from Paris to Liverpool, and had sailed in the same vessel with Grellet to New-York. Lastly, it appeared that about the same time Guerin, who had been in the service of the railway company, first as watchman of the baggage, and next as watchman of the cash office, at a salary of only 1,200fr., but who had left the company in October, giving out that he had inherited a fortune, and who had purchased land, built houses, and made loans of money—it appeared that this man had gone to Brussels, and from thence [illegible], where he was staying in a false name. As [illegible] and robberies had been committed in the [illegible] which he had to watch, it was supposed that he [illegible] been concerned in them, and in September [illegible] arrested at London. The other three were [illegible] in America until some time afterwards. [illegible] then went on to specify the robberies [illegible]. It said that though the 30,000 [illegible] Rothschild had appeared to be untouched, [illegible] close examination it turned out that [illegible] taken away, and had been replaced [illegible] from the deposits of [illegible]. The safe in which they had been [illegible] opened, and as Grellet and Carpentier [illegible] it with keys, it was almost certain that the extraction must have been made by Guerin unknown to them. In the cellars of the Company were other safes, in which were deposited shares belonging to different holders, and these safes were fastened with three locks—two of the keys of which were held by Carpentier and Grellet, the third by a director. [illegible] safes had been opened, and two hundred and forty shares belonging to the Marquis de Lentilhac had been taken from the envelopes in which they had been placed; thirty-four other envelopes, containing shares belonging to twelve different persons, had also been opened, and 5,512 shares had been abstracted from them. Of these 5,512, 5,065 had been placed in the collection of Baron Rothschild. There consequently remained 447, which, added to the 240 of the Marquis de Lentilhac, made 687; and consequently, this total added to the Baron's 5,065 made 5,752. This vast robbery was not the only one committed; 1,000 bonds of 500fr., numbered from 354,001 to 355,000, had been abstracted from the counterfoil-registers which contained them. Some time after it was ascertained that the accounts, though apparently perfectly regular, presented a deficit of 1,166,543fr. 86c., consisting first of a sum of 800,000 [illegible], which had been falsely described as having been paid into the Bank of France, an next one of 366,543f., falsely inscribed as having been paid to the accountants of the Company. The indictment then proceeded to relate the circumstances of the arrest of the four prisoners, and said that Carpentier was found in possession of a sum of 109,726f.; Grellet of 22,001f., and Parod of 35,800f.; in all 167,511f.; in addition to which there is reason to believe they have, jointly or separately, secreted part of their booty. As to Guerin, when arrested, he possessed various houses at Paris or in the environs, estimated at 310,000f.; securities for loans made by him to the amount of 142,000f.; 1,415 coupons of shares of the Northern Railway; an acknowledgment of 160,000f. for goods sent to Valparaiso; and, lastly, when he fled from Paris to Belgium he carried with him 60,000f. in notes of the Bank of France. The indictment next went on to say that Carpentier and Grellet had confessed to the robberies and frauds, and had stated that they had made them in order to raise funds to meet losses incurred at the Bourse with Parod, with, however, the intention of making restitution in the event of the speculations being successful. As to Guerin, it appeared that he had speculated on his own account, and that in 1854, 1855 and 1856 his operations amounted to the enormous sum of 42,000,000 francs. The indictment then went on to specify the precise share which each of the accused had in the robberies. It charged Carpentier and Grellet with having stolen 3,000 or 4,000 of the shares of Baron de Rothschild, by opening the safe with keys confided to them, and Guerin with having broken open the said safe and stolen the remainder; the robbery of the 240 shares belonging to Marquis de Lentilhac it said had been committed by Grellet, he having taken them unobserved one day, when M. Hottinguer, one of the Directors, was removing shares of which the restitution had been demanded by holders; the rest of the stolen shares had, it alleged, been abstracted from the safes by Grellet, he having, on some pretext, got M. Hottinguer to lend him his key for a while; but the said shares had been given to Carpentier, and he had put them in Baron de Rothschild's collection; the robbery of the bonds was stated to have been committed by Carpentier and Grellet jointly; the embezzlement of the 1,666,543f. 86c. had, it was asserted, been made by them jointly, and they had made false entries in the books to disguise it, such false entries constituting forgeries; and lastly, Parod, it was alleged, had knowingly participated in all the robberies, and had received 300,000fr. of the sum embezzled. The indictment concluded by charging Parod with having also been guilty of fraudulent bankruptcy as horse-dealer, his liabilities being 48,840fr.

EXAMINATION OF THE PRISONERS.

The indictment having been read, the President proceeded to interrogate Carpentier, and the prisoner replied as follows:—"I was ten years in the service of the Railway Company, and my salary as Cashier was 7,000f. a year. I admit that I knew that shares were abstracted from the safe of Baron de Rothschild, but I deny that I took them; I could not, in fact, have taken them myself without being detected, but Grellet could and did. I had the key of the safe, but there were occasions on which it was confided to Grellet. I did not personally interfere with the operations which were made on the Bourse; it was Grellet and Parod who effected them. I confided my savings to Grellet and shared his good or ill success; but there was no regular deed of partnership between us. I deny that the shares taken from Baron de Rothschild's safe with my knowledge were 5,065 in number; but I admit that I put into his safe shares taken by Grellet from other safes; I think, however, the number did not exceed 70. I was not privy to the stealing of the bonds. I admit the deficit in my accounts, and it was I who made it known. I admit that I made false entries in the books to disguise my frauds. The greater part of the money taken on me was my own; I realized it in operations on the Bourse with a capital of 50,000f. When I saw the losses which we had made at the Bourse, I was nearly distracted, but I did not intend to fly from justice, and the proof is that I went to America with a passport in my own name. I had a young woman named Georget as my mistress, but I did not spend 1,000f. per month over her, as has been reported—not more than 300f."

Grellet was then questioned, and he said: "I am guilty, but there was an association between us. I knew Parod when he was a medical student, and renewed my acquaintance with him at Paris. I then possessed 40 Northern and 40 Strasburg shares, and Carpentier had some savings. Prices were low, and we resolved to speculate. Parod, with great kindness, offered to assist us. Subsequently Parod wanted to confide to me a sum of money he possessed to speculate with, but I refused, for I knew that to speculate at the Bourse is to resign oneself to ruin. [A laugh.] However, eventually (it was in 1853) we three united our funds, and speculated; we gained 70,000 francs. A few weeks after, however, we lost 140,000 francs. We were thunderstruck! Our position was, I assure you, a sad one, and we were obliged to escape from it. I avow that I took shares; but did I take them alone, or in conjunction with Carpentier? I forget, and no matter! But what I took was known to Carpentier, and he approved of the taking! O! you see I speak frankly! After the death of the late cashier I found 150 keys, but I declare I never made use of any of them. That person had so many keys because he had a mania for constantly changing locks. M. Delebecque, the director, also took great precautions; I say that for him; and once he made a great fuss about a little key which was missing, and ordered me to write a letter about it, but I didn't! One day Carpenter told me in great terror that Baron de Rothschild was demanding his shares! As I had been in the cellar in which the shares were kept, and had not then given up the keys, I went and took shares, about 5,000, to replace those stolen from the Baron's safe." The prisoner then with some flippancy entered into explanations respecting the other robberies, and he concluded by saying, "And now shall I tell you what position I am in? *I haven't a sou! And I believe the others haven't one either!*" Guerin denied that he had broken open the baron's safe, and said that Grellet had given him shares; he also alleged that all the property he possessed had been realized by speculations on the Bourse made "for the benefit of his children," with the proceeds of the shares. Parod admitted having made large speculations, but only as the agent of Grellet, and he complained that that person had "sold" him.

The Marquis Dalon, Baron Rothschild, M. Delebecque, and M. Hottinguer then severally deposed to the facts related in the indictment. The further hearing of the case was then adjourned.

### The Imperial Meeting at Stuttgardt.

* * With regard to political matters, there will be little done at the meeting, simply because there is little to do. Those who think that a conversation between two sovereigns can decide the destinies of Europe have little notion of the change which has passed over the world since last a Bonaparte met a Romanoff. Then there were only Kings and Generals, now there are nations well acquainted with their own interests, there are an enlightened public opinion and a moral code. No State is powerful enough to invade a neighbor's rights, or too weak to maintain its own. Prussia and Austria, whatever may be their jealousies, are united in upholding the independence of Central Europe, and the smaller States of Germany are indissolubly linked with them by interest and the memory of past dangers. Belgium and Holland are prosperous, respectable and respected. Sardinia has the sympathies of the world, and may fearlessly continue in the course she has chosen. Never was the fabric of Europe more solid and well cemented than at the present time, when the progress of events and the spread of enlightenment have realized the long-desired balance of power. Therefore, without urging the character and repeated assurances of Napoleon, or the obvious interests of Alexander, we may dispel the fears of alarmists, if such there be, by pointing out that Europe is too strong to fear the alliance of any pair of Potentates. Nothing can be done except in accordance with the principles already accepted as public law. Then, too, the principal questions which have been lately in dispute may now be considered as settled. The last subject connected with the East—the political arrangement of the Danubian provinces—is understood to be no longer a matter of contention. Each nation has fulfilled the Treaty of Paris, and seems inclined to abide by it. The question of Italy, the question of Spain and Mexico, need present no insuperable difficulties. The two Emperors, should they discuss the affairs of Europe, will find as little field for pacification as there is opportunity for disturbance.

But there is one point to which the two Sovereigns may turn their attention. Europe has at last, after a struggle of centuries, established the principle of national independence. It may be said to be now part of public law that no State of our community, however poor or perverse, or ill-behaved, shall be conquered or despoiled. The Turkish Empire and Sweden have just been solemnly guaranteed the integrity of their territory, and each of the great military States repudiates the notion of offensive war. Why, then, should the Continent bristle with bayonets, and every city echo with the roll of drums and the challenge of sentinels? Why should young men be torn by hundreds of thousands from the plough to pass years of military idleness in barracks and camps, while women hoe the cabbage-ground or carry baskets of earth on their backs up the hill-side vineyards? If the French Empire means peace, if the Russian Empire means railways and corn-crops, let the world have the benefit of the change. Where no one wishes to strike, there can be no need of this unchanging posture of defence. War itself is hardly a greater evil than such an exhausting preparation for it. The two Sovereigns rule the nations which, in the opinion of the world, are the great obstacles to a general disarmament. Every one knows that Prussia and Austria are not aggressive Powers. England, of course, desires not an inch of ground on the continent of Europe, and is prosperous in proportion to the peace and prosperity of the continent. It is France and Russia which by their armaments continually menace the quiet of Europe. We firmly believe that France in the present day has no appetite for conquest, and that her vast army is kept up in a great degree in deference to certain traditions of former days. But the French have nothing now to fear from Anglo-Austrian or Anglo-Russian coalitions, and half their enormous army might beat its swords into ploughshares with perfect safety. If Napoleon III. can promote a general disbanding of levies which are now unneeded for any good purpose, this jubilee of Tilsit will not have been held in vain.

### Portrait of Nena Sahib.

*From the Illustrated Times.*

I knew Nena Sahib intimately, and always regarded him as one of the best and most hospitable natives in the Upper Provinces, and certainly one of the last men to have been guilty of the atrocities laid to his charge. As is the case with many natives of India, it may have been that Nena Sahib cultivated the acquaintance and friendship of the Sahibs solely in the hope that through their influence, direct and indirect, his grievances would be redressed. But the last time I saw Nena Sahib—it was in the cold weather of 1851, and he called upon me twice during my stay in Cawnpore—he never once alluded to his grievances. His conversation at that time was directed to the Oude affair. The following questions, amongst others, I can remember he put to me:

"Why will not Lord Dalhousie pay a visit to the King of Oude? Lord Hardinge did so?"

"Do you think Colonel Sleeman will persuade Lord Dalhousie to seize the kingdom (of Oude)? He—Colonel Sleeman—has gone to the camp to do his best."

So far as I could glean, Nena Sahib wished for the annexation of Oude—albeit he expressed a very decided opinion that, in the event of that measure being resorted to, there would be a disturbance and perhaps a war—such as happened when Mr. Vans Agnew and Lieutenant Anderson were murdered by the rebellious soldiery of Moolraj, at Moultan.

A few words as to the name of "Nena Sahib," which, after all, is not his name, but a "nick-name." His name is "Sereenath," and amongst his retainers and friends he is addressed (in correspondence) as "Maharajah Sereenath Bahadoor." Few Hindoos of Nena Sahib's rank are ever alluded to by the name given to them by the Brahmin at the time of their birth. In most cases the nick-name or pet name, that clings to a high caste Hindoo for life, is the favorite word that he distinctly utters in infancy, in the zenana. In the case of Sereenath, the subject of this sketch, there can be no doubt that "Nena," or "Nana," was the favorite word of the child who in manhood has gained such an unenviable distinction in the eye of the world. The word "Nena" has no particular signification, we are informed. But the word "Nana," in Hindostanee, signifies "grandfather." His retainers and servants used to speak of him as "Nena Sahib," and not "Nana Sahib."

The grievance of the Maharajah Sereenath was simply this: The East India Company guaranteed to the late Peishwah, his heirs and successors, a certain pension. The Peishwah died without heirs born of his body, but previous to his death he adopted Sereenath (Nena Sahib.) Now, according to the Hindoo law, an adopted son is entitled to all the rights and privileges of an heir begotten of the body of the deceased. According to the Hindoo law, "Nena Sahib" was entitled to the pension of the Peishwah; but the claim, as before stated, was not allowed. It is a pity that the East India Company have not been consistent in their decisions upon this head. In some, indeed in very many cases, (where the pension has been very considerable, or the amount of territory to be "absorbed" extremely profitable,) the Hindoo law has been shelved, and the claimant favored with a letter from the Secretary to Government, informing him that the "Governor-General in Council has dismissed his petition, but that the ordinary channels of redress are open to him." He sends home an agent, who haunts the India-house and the Board of Control. At both places he is "referred to the local government"—the local government which has already decided against him. Such has been the case of Nena Sahib; such has been the case of the Rajah of Coorg; of the Ranee of Jhansi, where another frightful massacre took place; and such has been the case with numbers of Indians of rank, with whom we have not dealt either wisely or well. Far be it from us to offer even the shadow of an apology for the authors of the atrocities which have plunged nearly half of the nation into mourning, but, at the same time, we cannot forbear expressing our opinion, which is now generally felt and acknowledged, that to the gross mismanagement of our Indian Empire, and the manifest injustice of which the East India Company has been so frequently guilty, may be mainly attributed the deplorable state of affairs which now exists.

We have received some additional interesting particulars respecting Nena Sahib, from another correspondent, who writes to us as follows:

As that arch-fiend and traitor, Nena Sahib, at present occupies so large a portion of public attention, and I may add execration, and as I knew him well, having partaken of his hospitalities for one month, I have no doubt my recollections of him and his affairs may be interesting to the majority of your readers. I, therefore, subjoin an account of my sojourn with him in his den, and of the circumstance that led thereto.

Cawnpore—a place, alas! now so disastrously familiar to British ears—was visited in the rains of 1853 with a most fearful epidemic—the cholera carrying off in the European corps in that station sometimes as many as 18 individuals (including women and children) daily, and in other portions of that large cantonment being fearfully fatal. I do not know of any officer of that corps having succumbed to it, but I believe the surgeon, whose name I forget, died. However, to return to the subject of my notice. Being at that time recovering from illness myself, and my wife being also sick, I was pondering on some change of air and scene, and having nothing else to do, I drove over to see Bittoor about 12 miles (chon koss—six koss—a koss being 2 miles) from Cawnpore. I started in a gharrie, a sort of fly, early on the morning of the 1st September, 1853, and arrived at the Rajah's house, or rather one built for a former Commissioner. It was a large and handsome building. At the entrance of the domain were a pair of very handsome iron gates, and the gateway itself was as imposing as one in the best parks in this country. The approach also to this mansion was by a very pretty rather than a grand avenue; and on the right-hand side of this drive was a very neat parterre, kept in as good order as any of its size at home could be. On arriving at the house, I produced my basket of "prog," and commenced breakfast. This being a place of resort for pic-nic parties from Cawnpore, I, of course, at once sent off a note to the Rajah, telling him of my arrival, and as a point of courtesy, asking his sanction to my passing the day there. I had scarcely finished my breakfast, when I heard the noise of horses on the fine gravel parade in front, and was somewhat astonished to see, not the humble envoy I had sent in the shape of my sirdar-bearer, but two or three individuals, accompanied by a retinue of native sowars, with drawn swords, prancing steeds, and other showy indications of oriental military display. These individuals proved to be his Highness the Maharajah's—or, as he for obvious reasons prefers to be called, the Peishwah's—moonshie, Prang Doss Tewarrie; the treasurer, Baba Butt; and another old Mahratta distinguished personage, whose appearance I well remember, but whose name I quite forget. I was then informed by the moonshie, Prang Doss-Tewarrie, that his highness was delighted to receive me with cordiality and welcome, and that he had sent them formally to request my presence at his palace (the Castle, which is spoken of as having been burnt down by Havelock's glorious band of heroic spirits) in the evening, when the sun had rendered it cool and pleasant for Europeans, and indeed natives, to *our kana—i. e.*, "to eat the air." After some conversation, interspersed with most flowery and high-flown, and no doubt equally empty, compliments to my nation and countrymen in general, and my humble self in particular, my guides left me, and I amused myself in looking over the house and grounds. The former is very large, and the rooms spacious and handsome; the walls are covered with stiff, odd-looking pictures of former Pieshwahs, and amongst them the old gentleman so ably captured by Sir John Malcolm, and the man who was the first exiled chief located at Bithoor. I must not omit to state that a khitmutgar and bawarchee reported themselves to me during the day, and requested my *hookm—i. e.*, commands—for dinner, as it was his highness's wish, as I might be detained until too late to travel back to Cawnpore that night, that I should sleep in the Commissioner's house; and as the sun was going down up came an elephant, caparisoned in the usual tawdry and semi-shabby-magnificent style, surmounted by a howdah of towering hight; and upon this huge animal myself and my wife were perched, and escorted by a guard of sowars in front and rear. We were marched through numberless bazaars and native streets to the stronghold of this potentate. I was ushered into the august presence of this [illegible] Peishwah, and found him seated upon a cushion raised somewhat in the form of a throne of state, he (the magnate) sitting as a tailor is suppose to sit. He immediately shook me cordially by the hand; and I must not omit to state that, being myself a Bahadoor—that is, of the rank of one who wears a sword—I was not required to remove my shoes in going into his presence. He, through his moonshie, asked me many questions about the Queen, the nobility of England, particularly mentioning and asking after Lord Ellenborough (Burra' buhout Burra Lord Sahib,) for whom—whether he knew him or not—he seemed to have a great respect and veneration. Whether this was assumed or not I cannot say. He then asked me many questions about the Hon. East India Company, and appeared exhaustless in his queries about the Board of Control. These lasted about half an hour, and he then requested that I would make myself at home in his house, and remain as long as I pleased. He himself supplied me with a staff of servants, and furnished my "bazaar"—living and board—daily. He was when I saw him about 30 years of age—he looked, however, at least 40. His figure is very fat—in fact, the very expression made made use of by his own moonshie was, that "his highness was a light man" (*tring adnee.*) His face is round, his eyes very wild, brilliant, and restless; his complexion, as is the case with most native gentlemen, is scarcely darker than a dark Spaniard; and his expression is on the whole of a jovial, indeed, somewhat rollicking, character.

NENA SAHIB'S HAREM.

During the time I was occupied in making my salaam to the Maharajah, my wife was conducted into the zenana. She thus describes her visit—of course this holy of holies was closed to my profane eyes: "I was ushered into a room in the most retired wing of the castle, through a series of doors, each door being closed and bolted immediately on my passage through. I arrived at last before a large and handsome quilt or crimson silk curtain, (*pindah*,) which, being drawn aside, I entered a large room, the floor of which was covered with beautifully-white linen, drawn tight, and fastened at the four corners of the room. I was introduced into this "sanctum sanctorum" by no less a personage than his Highness' Treasurer, Baba Butt, who, after introducing me, left me to commence a conversation with the apparently stolid inmates of the zenana. The walls of the room were one mass of mirrors, from the ceiling to the ground. The only furniture in the apartment were three Bareilly couches, on one of which sat a child of about seven years old, dressed in yellow gauze, the whole of whose breast was covered with pearls, to the amount of three lacs of rupees; the feet were bare, the ankles were adorned with large and heavy *bangles*, (rings of gold,) each worth about 5,000 rupees; the arms also were covered with the same description of ornaments of different sizes, extending from the wrist to the elbow. This young lady was very shy, hung down her head, and seemed much abashed at the formidable apparition of an European lady of the Nineteenth Century. She was repeatedly urged to speak to me by her companions, who said, "Speak to the English lady." At last she mustered up the courage to say, "Ap ka misag, atcha hy memsahib?"—"Is your constitution in good order?" literally equivalent, in fact, to our "How d'ye do?" This was said with her head turned and eyes averted, in the manner of the most coy and prim school girl. The other two inhabitants of the zenana, or harem, were a girl of about 13 years of age, and one about 17—dressed in similar style, and ornamented with similar jewelry. Such a liberal display of precious stones, at least on these ladies, failed to produce anything splendid in effect, none of the wearers being good-looking even for native women; the eldest, indeed, was repulsively ugly, with long yellow teeth. This lady, who appeared to be the spokeswoman of the party, and particularly amiable and affable, asking me my age, and in return told me hers.

I was offered by all these nymphs native sweetmeats, &c. They asked me numerous questions about England; amongst others, "Whether the ladies and princes' wives (Begums) were kept behind a pindah—secluded—as they were;" and, on my telling them that they went about with their faces perfectly visible in public, they seemed much astonished, but said it was "Bout atcha," "Very good;" and seemed to imagine this would suit them very well, although I must say that three plainer faces, I should imagine, never were secluded behind a pindah. Poor things, I pitied them; and, after a little more conversation, under difficulties, I made my parting salaam, and, shaking hands with all around, I retired. They expressed afterwards the pleasure they derived from the interview, and the moonshie (Prang Doss Tewarrie) often spoke of their having repeatedly inquired for me since. The two elder of the ladies, I was told, were married (sardi) to nephews of the late Peishwah, but had no family. They said, indeed, to me, "Hummerah pas konch baba nay hy"—*i. e.*, "We have no children." This seemed to distress the elder lady very much, as she appeared and expressed herself to be very fond of children. The most astonishing thing was, that the child of seven years old had been betrothed for some time, I was informed, to a grand-nephew of the late Peishwah, and, incredible as it may seem to European ears, was to be formally married to him almost immediately.

Thus ended my wife's interview and mine; which, though a very cordial and clamorous audience, was withal a somewhat stupid one. After it was over, we mounted an elephant, and went to our new residence, which for one month I found very comfortable. The Rajah Nena Sahib made his appearance about breakfast time, and usually brought some handsome flowers or valuable fruit, and his emissaries besieged me daily with a long account of the wrongs he had experienced at the hands of the British Government, by their having stopped the pension granted to former Peishwahs on the demise of the late one, his reputed father, he being the adopted son. This kind of life continued for one month, at the end of which time I returned to Cawnpore. I did not see the *soi-distant* Peishwah again, but he sent a gharrie and an escort to bring me from Cawnpore to Bittoor, at 12 o'clock on the last night I staid in Cawnpore, which was about the end of January, 1854.

### How General Neill Treated the Mutineers at Cawnpore.

A Scotch paper publishes the following extract of a letter from General Neill, dated Cawnpore, Aug. 1: "Whenever a rebel is caught, he is immediately tried, and unless he can prove a defence, he is sentenced to be hanged at once; but the chief rebels or ringleaders I make first clean up a certain portion of the pool of blood, still two inches deep in the shed where the fearful murder and mutilation of women and children took place. To touch blood is most abhorrent to the high caste natives; they think by doing so they doom their souls to perdition. Let them think so. My object is to inflict a fearful punishment for a revolting, cowardly, barbarous deed, and to strike terror into these rebels. The first I caught was a subadar or native officer, a high caste Brahmin, who tried to resist my order to clean up the very blood he had helped to shed; but I made the provost-marshal do his duty, and a few lashes soon made the miscreant accomplish his task. When done, he was taken out and immediately hanged, and after death buried in a ditch at the road-side. No one who has witnessed the scenes of murder, mutilation and massacre, can ever listen to the word mercy, as applied to these fiends. The well of mutilated bodies—alas! containing upwards of 200 women and children—I have had decently covered in, and built up as one large grave."

### The Next News from India.

*From the London Globe, (Official Paper.)*

The public awaits with anxiety the arrival of a telegraphic dispatch from the East, and there are many speculations as to the character of the intelligence it will convey. We hear the words "good news" and "bad news" not unfrequently used in reference to the expected tidings; but, under the circumstances, no phrases can be more indefinite or valueless. After the first "bad news," announcing that the whole Bengal army had mutinied and entered upon a career of atrocity unexampled, we believe, in the history of the human family, we had a right to expect a great deal of other "bad news," in the shape of horrible episodes and disastrous incidents. Our expectations have been painfully realized, and we fear that in this sense, "bad news" must be expected for some mails to come. But, while we trust to hear of no further disastrous event of magnitude, we must at the same time warn our readers that it is scarcely reasonable to hope that we shall have decidedly good news for at least two months from the present time. The checkered accounts brought by the last two or three mails will, in all likelihood, be imitated by those which are to come. Heroic resistance, gallant victories, instances of sublime fortitude, will, we fear, be heard of only in alternation with many melancholy circumstances incidental to a contest so fearful and desperate. We are not, we repeat, justified in anticipating that any large and decided change for the better, any strong bursting forth of the avenging waters will take place before about the third week in October, when the first strong body of reinforcements from England may be expected to arrive at the principal scenes of the mutiny.

### Elopement of a Wife—A Husband Redressing his Wrongs.

Some three months ago a man, whose name we refrain from publishing, residing in Kentucky, some five or six miles south of Newport, had occasion to leave home on business, and returning after a fortnight, found his house deserted by his wife; and upon inquiry, learned that she had eloped with a neighbor, a fellow whom the husband had previously suspected of designs to invade his domestic peace. The abandoned Benedick immediately traveled in the direction he supposed his wife had taken, and finally found her in Louisville, living with her mother, without her lover, who, learning the husband was in pursuit, had placed himself beyond his reach. The husband wished his erring spouse to return to her own hearth-stone, which she refused positively to do. So matters remained until a few days past, when the husband, learning that his wife was once more in Newport, with her lover, determined to seek him out, and made various efforts to do so. On Saturday morning, he heard that the betrayer of his own and his wife's honor would cross the river at a certain hour, and so stationing himself near the ferry-boat landing, the husband attacked the fellow as soon as he passed, (in company with the eloped Madame,) knocked him down and beat him severely with a bowlder. Persons standing by were about to interfere, but when the assailant told them the man had ruined his wife, they permitted him to continue his attack. His appetite for vengeance seemed satisfied when he had reduced the man to a condition of unconsciousness, and he left him bleeding on the ground; no one attempting to arrest him. The wounded man, though seriously injured, will probably recover.

The most singular feature of this affair was, that the faithless wife looked on during the attack upon her lover, without manifesting the least emotion; and when the strife was over, took her husband's arm, and walked away as unconcerned as if nothing had happened. Women are queer creatures, and sometimes as much of an enigma to man as they are always to themselves.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

## Sympathy for the Family of the Late Lieutenant Herndon.

### LADIES' MEETING AT NIBLO'S

### ADDRESS OF WM. M. EVARTS, ESQ.

In compliance with the benevolent suggestion of Mrs. Magruder, the wife of the Mayor of Washington City, a meeting of the ladies of New-York was held yesterday afternoon at Niblo's Concert-room, for the purpose of initiating and organizing a movement in this City to raise a sum sufficient to place beyond the reach of want the widow and daughter of the late lamented Lieutenant Herndon, Commander of the ill-fated *Central America*. The assemblage, though respectable both in number and influence, was by no means so large as might have been expected. There were not over two hundred ladies present, and the gentlemen were not a fourth of that number.

At 1½ o'clock the meeting was called to order by Capt. H. W. Morris, U. S. N., on whose motion Hon. Wm. A. Duer, late President of Columbia College, was appointed Chairman. Garret R. Barry, Esq., Purser, U. S. N., was chosen Secretary.

The President, in referring to the purpose of the meeting, said he felt very sincerely that he owed his selection to preside at this meeting to the circumstance, perhaps, of his having formerly, in early youth, served some years in the navy, whilst yet in its infancy. But, be that as it might, it was a circumstance which might well be supposed to awaken a deeper sympathy in the fate of one who, though much younger, might have been a messmate and a brother officer—one whose memory was embalmed and hallowed by the sacrifice of himself in saving so many of those who most needed and best deserved the protection and devotion of the brave. And when he looked upon the bright galaxy that had responded to the call, and partook so warmly of the sympathy that had been expressed by those of their own sex in behalf of the wife and daughter who had been bereft, by the heroism of Captain Herndon, of a husband and a father, he could not but presage that they would not only join in that expression of grief and condolence here, and respond to it hereafter, but that they would afford abundant proof that the meeting had not been called in vain, and thus show the reality of their sympathy. [Applause.]

Mr. Wm. M. Evarts was introduced by the President and Capt. Morris, conjointly. He said he should not have overcome his reluctance to appear in the discharge of an office so diverse from his usual employment, had he not felt that no one was at liberty to decline any portion of the public service which had been initiated by some ladies of their number, upon which an appeal had been made to the women of New-York, and in response to which he must regard the number there assembled rather as representatives, than as collecting all who felt an interest in the subject to be presented to their attention. The subject undoubtedly was itself the speaker on this occasion, and it was only necessary for them, in the simplest and plainest terms, to recall to their minds what they were already indeed possessed of: the circumstances of this occurrence, to understand what it was that had happened, and why it was a matter of concern to them that, in some degree, they should take part in perpetuating its memory. The steamer *Central America* sailed from Havana on the morning of the 8th of September last, provided, as we sometimes rashly said, against all the dangers of the elements. The great portion of the ship's company were now arrived at the last stage of their long voyage from the Pacific coast. They considered themselves, as it were, already within the embrace of the Atlantic shore, their home—already safe under the protection of that society in the bosom of which their parents and their children, their wives and their husbands and their friends lived. The second day after their departure, progressing towards this port, the storm began. Gaining ever in violence until the third day, the ship still preserved its powers of resistance and was obedient to the skill of the men who governed it. But on Friday the rage of the elements by some secret influence had struck a death wound in the hull of the vessel. The leak, when first discovered, was already alarming, and no stay to its progress rapidly to the extinction of the fires of the ship and of the hopes in the heart of the crew. On Saturday at noon all hope of saving the ship and its company within its bosom had failed, and only such recourse as favoring winds might drive within hail was presented to any hope or any heart on board. Signals of distress attracted at length a passing sail. She came as near as the storm would permit, and the boats of the ship were lowered to commence the task of saving the crew. The whole ship's company, passengers and crew, were five hundred and sixty human beings. They began to save the women and children, and the women and children were all saved. It was hoped that a continuous connection with this friendly ship might be preserved, and so decorum, and order, and subordination, and energy maintained their sway. But the boats did not return again; and from that time the ship was doomed, and there was clearly no chance or hope of safety to any but by such favor of the winds and of circumstances, or such kind intervention of Providence, as might single out some from a common doom, and save them to this life and to their friends. The whole ship's company went down with the vessel; their commander at his post of duty, and order, equanimity and self-possession ruling in every breast. They rose with such feeble and casual supports as they had provided for themselves, each one alone upon the surface of the ocean, and each as he rose marking the spot by a rippling bubble of human breath, raised from the gulf in which they had all been overwhelmed, and when there was apparently no human eye to pity and no human arm to save. They rested under the sole care of that common Providence which, whether we live or whether we die, watches over the human race. Of the good fortune that attended some to be received on board casual vessels and brought safely to shore, and, finally, of the singular mixture of disaster and of final safety that, after nine days' exposure with hunger and with thirst unappeased, brought three at last within our own port this present week, we all know. Now, that being the occurrence, what strikes us as peculiar in it? That the winds and the waves will destroy ships, that life on board is at their mercy, we all know; and the "perils of the sea" is a familiar phrase. What strikes us as peculiar is this, that during the whole of that disaster, when the very foundations of social safety in that ship's company seemed to be broken up, and nothing but the common necessary law, as it is called, of self-preservation seemed to be the rule of action, we find that, instead, there was an absolute and complete dominion of the best principles of our nature. While any hope of common safety remained, common exertions were made by all, and those common exertions were directed by no chance effort, but under a willing and quiet submission to the control of the commander of the ship. When all hope of common safety had vanished, when they were brought to the last position, when the struggle comes between selfishness and charity—the position of two men upon a plank and but hope for one—the position of a mere chance of life and the first chance for the best—then, under the direction of that same head, there was the ready obedience of all those strong arms and strong passions and strong love of life in every man's breast, and they all agreed that the first and the best chance of safety should be given to those who had no opportunity and no strength to command it for themselves. He (Mr. Evarts) ventured to say that this feature of the transaction was what was most peculiar in it, and that the more it was considered the more remarkable, the more worthy, the more heroic it would appear. And how should this be? Why was it that in the sad story of similar calamities at sea quite the opposite had been the course of procedure; violence and strength had seized upon the chances of safety, and sought for themselves the first recourse of life. How happened it that under these circumstances, when the same impulses of nature were at work in every breast, so different a course, whether in regard to the means of safety or in the dignity and resignation of submission, was pursued? He did not doubt that it was a just inference that it was in the spirit and tone of the Commander, and in his character and his will, his justice and his humanity, that this difference was made. [Applause.] Who, then, was Commander Herndon? A native of Virginia, seeking in early life the service of his country in a field where severest labors, and greatest perils, and smallest emoluments, constitute the terms of service. From the age of 15 till the hour of his death, when he was 43 years old, he remained in that service, and had risen, only in the slow race of promotion by which it is marked, to the rank of Commander, but deriving at no time from the service of his country a larger income than belonged to his rank as Lieutenant, $1,500 a year. But Commander Herndon was not only a sailor, and a good sailor—not only a patriotic citizen and a brave defender of his country—but he was a scholar, a man of science, an explorer, and he concentred in his private character all the strength and dignity that wise human culture and the sincere influences of religion could combine. One of his last services before taking the post of commander in a commercial vessel—one of those [illegible] vessels required by the regulations of the country to be commanded by an officer of the Navy, was to leave his ship on the Pacific coast, and climbing the sides of the Andes from the slope to reach the sources of the Amazon, and follow it down four thousand miles to its mouth, a service performed by him with quiet, unpretending, unboasting victory, and yet a service that, during the greater part of his performance, left him almost absolutely alone in respect to civilized society. From the needs of his family, consisting of a wife and daughter, now growing into womanhood, he had been willing to take this position, still remaining in the Naval service, but commanding a commercial steamer, for the increased salary [illegible] somewhat adequate to the support of his family as residents of this City.

Now, such being the man and such the occasion, such the scene and such the action, why were we concerned? Why should we not leave it to the [illegible] which belong to the actions of life, to be judged by the community, to be judged by the [illegible] Approver of human conduct? For this reason—the community have the greatest interest always in occurrences of this kind, but [illegible] themselves, but that they may be preserved as a part of the wealth of society, as a part of the [illegible] protection in similar emergencies, as a part of the guidance and instruction of those who have similar responsibilities thrown upon them, and of the general safety of those who are exposed to similar [illegible] and dangers. Nothing, certainly, could be more useful in the future than that this scene and this example, in its true moral lineaments, should be [illegible] in the hearts both of those who are to [illegible] and of those who are to form a portion of the companies of the ships which traverse the deep. How should this be done? No pen could [illegible] upon the waves, over the spot where the remains of Commander Herndon lie, any epitaph or monumental inscription that shall preserve his memory, nor could even a pharos or a light-ship be there moored to point out to voyagers the scene of this great occurrence. The classics had a mode of connecting [illegible] the memory of great scenes and of great actions with the inanimate powers of nature and with the divinities themselves that presided over the locality. They would have preserved in their legends and mythology the memory of this heroism by saying that from that time forward never more would the surface of the ocean be there disturbed by storms; that whatever violence or injustice was threatened upon the deep, and it came within the silent influences of the exhalations from that portion of the surface of the ocean, it would at once be settled, and moral impulses take its place; that the slave-trader, unconsciously coming within its influence, would find himself controlled by an unwonted and inscrutable power of justice that would drive him back with his guilty freight; that the mutineer would again become subordinate and return to the obedience of the ship; that the pirate would stay his guilty hand from the foul outrage on defenceless women and children, and restore them to safety and to honor, and his booty to its owners. Thus did they always preserve, as a perpetual lesson, such scenes of heroism, in the minds of their whole community. But with us this imaginative power was no longer of efficacy. Practically we rejected it. How then were we to rescue from the depths of ocean, where, in their majestic grave, his remains forever lie, the memory and instruction that belonged to this act? How, but by seeking what most near and dear to him yet remained on earth? How but by cherishing and preserving, and strengthening by our kind sympathy the wife and the daughters about whom, as temples, his affections always clustered, and where his devoted love was always enshrined? How could we preserve, how could we perpetuate, how could we circulate and impress the force of the lesson that his example taught us, so well as by this memorial to the honor of him and for the benefit and protection of those whom he had thus left, exposed upon the sea of life, by his heroism which saved so many that, otherwise, would have gone down with him? How else could we preserve the memory and teach the lesson? He (Mr. Evarts) supposed that it was under such an influence and with such an intent, that the minds of some ladies of Washington, and of others in response here, had been moved to put in some definite shape a memorial-gift to the family of Commander Herndon. He believed it was expected that he should state that the plan of the subscription was to include as many contributors among the countrywomen of the deceased as might make up in the strength of the offering as well as in the amount of the fund, an expression of the true feeling which, he doubted not, pervaded all the women of this country. It was intended that the subscription should be limited to one dollar, and that donations privately, anonymously, in any form, either known or unknown, to such amounts as any person might be moved to give, should be received in addition. Hence, it would be perceived there was nothing worthy in this gift really, unless it partook of that real generosity prompted by natural and honest feeling. There were those who would feel pleasure, doubtless, in making this fund one worthy of the women of our country to present—such a one as might be of essential benefit and aid to those who should receive it. But there was not, he would add, any superiority in these larger gifts, or any greater value, really, to the recipients of them, than in those which were given as the mite out of the affection of the heart by all who presented the testimonial that was within their power. With these remarks he would leave to their own good sense the propriety of such arrangements as might have been designed by those who had been most interested in the inception of this movement, and the manner of obtaining subscriptions. [Mr. Evarts resumed his place amid warm applause.]

Mr. James Brooks, in the course of a few remarks, dwelt with much emphasis on Commander Herndon's exalted character and manly virtues. He had known him, he said, from childhood, and a better, a nobler, a more high-minded man never breathed the breath of life. Intrusted with one of the richest argosies that ever sailed on those seas, and in charge of nearly two millions of treasure, he would probably have saved it all, had he not valued humanity more.

The Chairman stated that the address of the gentleman who had just spoken would preclude the necessity of any formal expression of sympathy by resolutions, the more especially as it was probable that the substance of these addresses would be published in the newspapers. There were some matters of detail, however, which required some formal action. A set of resolutions, therefore, would be offered for the acceptance of the meeting.

A series of resolutions returning the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Wm. Niblo for the gratuitous use of his saloon, to Mr. Corwin, the stationer, for several reams of paper furnished for the printing of circulars, to Mr. Boyd, of the Express Dispatch Post, for gratuitous circulation of circulars, and to the press of this City for its friendly notices of the objects of the meeting, was put to the assemblage and carried unanimously.

A memorandum suggesting the propriety of authorising the ladies of the Committee to receive dollar subscriptions and donations from children and others, was put as a resolution and carried nem. con.

The President said it was his pleasing duty to announce that Mr. Theodore Payne, one of the survivors of the wreck of the *Central America*, and the friend to whom Capt. Herndon delivered his watch, was present in the room, and that he had offered the assurance that, as a Californian, he would say, in behalf of the ladies of that State, that they would nobly respond to this movement as soon as the matter could be fairly brought before them. [Loud Applause.]

The meeting was then, on motion, adjourned—following which, it was announced that subscription lists were open for signatures by every one who wished.

The Alleged Robbery of £940—Another Side to the Question—A Rascally Conspiracy.—Yesterday morning the case of the Hungarian Jews, from Bucharest, Wallachia, came again, in continuation of the previous day's examination, before Recorder Smith, at Chambers. It will be remembered that Nathan Levine charged Israel Steinhardt with robbing him of £940 in Bank of England notes, on Wednesday last, and that sundry parties, including one Pines, a lawyer, was implicated in the transaction.

The revelations, in the testimony produced yesterday before the Recorder, considerably changed the aspect of the case. A French gentleman, named Francois Guillard, deposed that he came to this country in August last, in the [illegible] Steinhardt; that he and Steinhardt boarded together at the *Hotel de France* in this City, and [illegible] on or about Sept. 1, he saw in Steinhardt's possession the Bank of England bills which, it was alleged by the prosecution, he stole from Levine last Wednesday. Mr. Charles Spencer, who is deputed by the District Attorney, to represent the people in this preliminary examination, [illegible] the money alleged to have been stolen, when Mr. Guillard fully identified the £500 note as being in the possession of Steinhardt at that time, in September. In addition two affidavits were presented by two merchants of this City, Messrs. Friedman and Loeb, to show that Levine when he arrived here, was worth only $1,000, including the value of two watches and chains, and a diamond ring.

In the present state of the case, it appears plain that Steinhardt is the victim of a most villainous conspiracy; that the money which he is accused of stealing from Levine is his own money, and that by charging him with the felony, and attempting to coerce him into parting with half of the amount, by way of escaping the penalty of the law, the conspirators intended to secure a nice sum for themselves. The case will be continued to-day, before the Recorder.

[illegible] has been justly regarded as a preservative [illegible] that it has entitled to be con[illegible] preservation of all arts is unquestion[illegible] the art of Cookery. Yet its professors, [illegible] or other, do not rank with the [illegible] what are called the fine arts. But, [illegible] judge of the difficulties of an art [illegible] the parity of eminent professors in it, Cookery would have to be placed above epic poetry and [illegible]. We have produced poets, painters [illegible] but never a cook whose name has been known out of his own kitchen. It is not singular. If we attempt to make a catalogue of all the great cooks, we could not get further than [illegible] VATEL, UDE, SOYER, CAREME. Here we stop short, unless KITCHENER is to be added to [illegible] only an amateur experi[illegible] his receipts were only adapted [illegible]. It is remarkable, too, [illegible] never been a female cook. [illegible] Mrs. SOMERVILLE and MARIA MITCHELL [illegible] Miss HOSMER, and [illegible] HARRIET MARTINEAU and [illegible] in Philosophy, poetesses can be [illegible], but where are the Cookesses [illegible] have filled the sounding trump of [illegible] "where?" and everybody [illegible] answer "nowhere." The celebrated [illegible] whose famous recipe for cooking a hare was the only memorable thing in her book [illegible] woman who paid the fair sex the compliment of assuming a feminine name. Yet cookery is, or ought to be, peculiarly a feminine accomplishment. Our modern Apiciuses and Heliogabaluses always employ masculine cooks. Women, however, will continue to publish cookery books; but we are not aware that any of them has ever been adopted as a handbook in any well-regulated [illegible]. One of the characteristics of a [illegible] cookery book is the charming [illegible] of the recipes, which generally [illegible] this way: "Throw in some flour, a [illegible] butter, a few nutmegs, a pinch or so of [illegible] on." But cookery is one of the exact sciences. A little too much salt, or spice, has spoiled many a good dinner, and caused good wholesome food to give disgust instead of pleasure. We have before us a new cookery book, which we do not remember having seen before. It is entitled, "*Mrs. Crowen's American Lady's System of Cookery*; comprising every variety of information for ordinary and holiday occasions." The author is not happy at cooking a title, whatever her ability may be in other things. We did not know before that there was such a thing as an American system of cookery, unless the haphazard experiments of our Bridgets be entitled to the dignity of such a system. It is a system of waste, extravagance and discomfort. But, let us look into the arcana of the American system. Mrs. CROWEN commences by an observation which is most disgustingly suggestive of domestic discomfort, and of some of the infelicities of the system. "In soup-making," she remarks, with a delicacy which would strike a Spartan who had been reared on black broth, "the greatest care is necessary that the vessel for it be perfectly clean, and free from any grease or sand." Mrs. CROWEN probably knows her audience, but we should suppose it could hardly be necessary to inform American ladies that sand and grease are not desirable ingredients in soup. But no one will quarrel with Mrs. CROWEN on this point. In respect to the quantity of vegetables required in making soup, we are informed that "one beet, one large carrot, one bunch of parsley, and two turnips for a *pot* of soup." As pots are not of a uniform size, such a direction as this must be exceedingly embarrassing to a beginner in the fine art of soup-making; but we should say that Mrs. CROWEN's general directions on the subject might be profitably followed by any American lady, though we cannot in sincerity say that we think her ideas as to putting sliced potatoes into soup are in harmony with our [illegible] the flavor of that vegetable. We should say that potatoes would be better anywhere else than in soup. We have no doubt that there is a good deal of valuable information in the *American Lady's Cook Book*, and, if the author cannot lay claim to the honors of invention in her art, she may be safely trusted in the few radical principles of preparing food which every American should know.

Messrs. WILEY and HALSTED, the American publishers of RUSKIN's works, have issued an edition of his last volume, entitled *The Elements of Drawing, in three Letters to Beginners*. The letters are devoted specially to "First Practice," "Sketching from Nature," and "Color and Composition," but the subjects only serve as pegs for the author to suspend his festoons of eloquent thoughts upon. As usual, he ranges from earth to heaven, and with a very little alternation, his letters on the elements of drawing might be delivered from any Orthodox pulpit as sermons, without creating a suspicion that they had been prepared for any other purpose. Only there are few pulpits from which such fervid discourses on the true conduct of life are preached. Added to the letters is an appendix containing hints on "things to be studied," in which there are some admirable criticisms on modern literature. Among the poets whom he recommends the young artist to read are LONGFELLOW and LOWELL; but he does not name any American prose writer as worthy of study; the fictions which he recommends for constant reading are *Sir Charles Grandison*, SCOTT's Novels, Mrs. EDGEWORTH's, and to young ladies, Madame DE GENLIS. This is a very limited range of literature in the department of fiction, and is probably recommended from its having formed the limits of his own exploits when he was young. If he had ever read *Tom Jones*, he must have preferred it for its manly tone to the conventional morality of *Sir Charles Grandison*. "Cast COLERIDGE at once aside, as sickly and useless, and SHELLEY, as shallow and verbose," are his instructions in respect to these authors; but still, young artists and young authors will continue to read COLERIDGE and SHELLEY. It is not as a literary critic that RUSKIN shines, but as a critic of art he has no rival at the present day; and his letters to young beginners in the art of drawing and painting contain more instruction, [illegible] more eloquent and fascinating form, than can be found elsewhere.

*My Trip to France*—by Rev. JOHN P. DONELAN—has just been issued by EDWARD DUNIGAN & BROTHER. Mr. DONELAN appears to be a Roman Catholic priest of Rock Island, Ill., and the prejudices of his order obtrude themselves very pointedly into the face of the reader from every page of his volume. He gnashes his teeth in the most vigorous manner at VOLTAIRE and ROUSSEAU, but his account of his trip is made up of the most common-place remarks about the most common-place subjects.

A very excellent edition of the complete writings of CHARLES DICKENS has been published by PETERSON, of Philadelphia, in nine duodecimo volumes, to which additions will doubtless be made as the continued issues of the author may require. DICKENS is the acknowledged leader of living novelists, and no writer of this or any other age has exerted a more decided influence upon the literature of his time than he. His works, in spite of all that seems merely local and temporary in them, will take their place among the standards of English fiction. This edition, neatly printed and accompanied by the comical illustrations of CRUIKSHANK, is the best for library purposes that has yet been published.

The very beautiful library edition of the *Waverley Novels*, in course of publication by TICKNOR & FIELDS, of Boston, meets with the universal favor which it deserves. *The Bride of Lammermoor*, in two volumes, is the latest of its issues. The paper, typography, engravings, and general style of this edition, are exceedingly fine.

If AFRICA does not speedily become as well known as any other part of the world, it will not be for want of energy and enterprise in its exploration. In addition to the travels of Dr. LIVINGSTON, who is just now exciting a great deal of enthusiasm in England by reports of his observations and discoveries, the published volumes of Dr. BARTH contain an immense amount of information concerning that country. The HARPERS have just issued the second volume of them in a large and elegant octavo volume, which is copiously illustrated with wood cuts, and will form a very valuable addition to the world's library of geographical knowledge.

We have several publications this week belonging to that useful class of works designed to give specific instruction or guidance in the affairs of daily life and business. One of the most formidable is a bulky volume, published in Cincinnati, and for sale by IVISON & PHINNEY, No. 321 Broadway, prepared by Dr. J. H. PULTE, and entitled the *Homœopathic Domestic Physician*—containing very copious directions for the treatment of all kinds of diseases according to the doctrines of the medical school to which the author belongs. This is the seventh edition of the work, and is represented as containing a very large amount of new matter.——A book of a more Catholic character, and probably of quite as great practical value, is the *Hand-Book of Household Science*, by EDWARD L. YOUMANS, who is very widely and favorably known from his success in presenting scientific principles and facts in a popular and attractive form. In this book he gives an account of heat, light, air, aliment and cleansing in their principles and applications, with the special purpose of rendering them useful in household economy. No writer of the day has been more successful in this department. The book is neatly printed, copiously illustrated, and furnished with a good index. It is published by the Appletons.——Another very useful book is a compilation of directions concerning business affairs, entitled *The Legal Adviser*, and prepared by E. T. FREEDLEY, who published a practical treatise on *Business*, of decided merit and popularity, two or three years since. It sets forth the mode of doing all kinds and details of business *legally*, and is well calculated to be useful.——A Handbook of *Practical Receipts* is the title of another volume of a miscellaneous character, containing brief practical explanations, definitions and directions upon almost every conceivable subject, and calculated, as it is designed, to be generally useful. It is prepared by T. F. BRANSTON and published by LINDSAY & BLAKISTON.——*The American House Carpenter* is the title of another book by R. G. HATFIELD, an architect of reputation, which embodies very full instructions upon the art of building, and cannot fail to be exceedingly useful to those for whom it is prepared. It is published by WILEY & HALSTED, at No. 351 Broadway.

Among the religious publications of the day, the third volume of SPURGON'S *Sermons*, just published by SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & Co., will probably command the largest share of public attention.——A volume upon the *Plenary Inspiration of the Bible*, by ELEAZAR LORD, carries that doctrine a good deal further than any previous writer has done, insisting that the very *words* of Holy Writ were dictated by the Holy Spirit. The volume is published by M. W. DODD.——A small volume, published by GOULD & LINCOLN, Boston, entitled the *Poor Boy and the Merchant Prince*, endeavors to show the process by which wealth and respectability are acquired,—taking the life of AMOS LAWRENCE as a pride and example.——The *Princess of Viarna* is a romance designed to illustrate the iniquities of the Inquisition, published by PUDNEY & RUSSELL, of this City.——*Mabel Vaughan*, by the author of *The Lamplighter*, is published in Boston—is commended as in every way equal to its popular predecessor.——Under the title of *Modern Reform Examined*, Rev. JOSEPH C. STILES, formerly of this City and a divine of distinguished ability, has issued a volume controverting the entire Anti-Slavery movement of the day, mainly by arguments drawn from Scripture.——Dr. JAMES O. NOYES, who spent some time in the East during the Crimean war, has published a volume, issued by RUDD & CARLETON, entitled *Roumania*, giving historical and descriptive sketches of the people of the *Lower Danube, interspersed with adventures of* travel in Eastern Europe and Western Asia.——A very interesting and valuable *Life of Handel*, by VICTOR SCHOELCHER, a political exile from France, has been published in England and reprinted by MASON & BROTHERS of this City. It is full of most interesting information concerning the life and career of this great genius, and it is written with ability as well as knowledge.——The proceedings upon the inauguration of the *Washington University* at St. Louis, including the eloquent address of EDWARD EVERETT, pronounced on that *occasion, have been published in a very neat* pamphlet by LITTLE, BROWN & Co., in Boston.——A volume of *Dramas*, by CHARLES J. CANNON, has been published by DUNIGAN.

## Books Received.

*The Prisoner of the Border.* A Tale of 1838. By P. HAMILTON MYERS. New-York: JACKSON & DERBY.

*Bouvier's Familiar Astronomy.* For the use of schools, families and private students. By HANNAH M. BOUVIER. Philadelphia: CHILDS & PETERSON.

*Inspirations from the Spirit.* By J. J. G. WILKINSON. New-York: New Church Publishing Association.

*The Poetical Works of Leigh Hunt.* Edited by S. ADAMS LEE. 2 vols. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

*A Child's History of Greece.* By JOHN BONNER. 2 vols. New-York: HARPER BROTHERS.

*Béranger's Lyrics.* Two hundred of his poems done into English. By WILLIAM YOUNG. New edition. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

*Aspirations of Nature.* By J. T. HECKER. New-York: JAMES B. KIRKER.

*The Divine Life.* A Book of Facts and Histories. By Rev. JOHN KENNEDY. Philadelphia: PARRY & MCMILLAN.

*Evenings With Jesus.* By Rev. WM. JAY. Philadelphia: PARRY & MCMILLAN.

*Elements of Algebra.* Part I. By JOEL T. BENEDICT, M. A. New-York: PRATT, OAKLEY & Co.

*Fresh Leaves.* By FANNY FERN. New-York: MASON BROS.

*Wells' Natural Philosophy.* For the use of schools. New-York: IVISON & PHINNEY.

*Life of Mary Jemison.* By JAMES E. SEAVER. New-York: MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN.

*The Heart of Midlothian.* Household edition. 2 vols. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

*Hints on Health.* By WILLIAM EDWARD COALE. Boston: TICKNOR & FIELDS.

*Sam Slick, the Clockmaker.* By Judge HALIBURTON. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON.

*Kiana*: A Tradition of Hawaii. By JAMES J. JARVES. Boston: JAMES MUNROE & Co.

*The Northwest Coast; Or, Three Years' Residence in Washington Territory.* By JAMES G. SWAN. New-York: HARPER BROS.

*The Romance of Western History.* By JAMES HALL. Cincinnati: APPLEGATE & Co.

*Elements of Logic.* By HENRY COPPEE, A. M. Philadelphia: E. H. BUTLER & Co.

*Wisconsin and Its Resources.* By JAMES S. RITCHIE. Philadelphia: CHARLES DESILVER.

*A Floral Home; or, First Years in Minnesota.* By HARRIET E. BISHOP. New-York: SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & Co.

*Biblical Commentary on the New Testament.* By Dr. HERMAN OLSHAUSEN. Translated from the German by A. C. KENDRICK, D. D. Vol. 4. New-York: SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & Co.

*A Manual of Linear Perspective.* By R. S. SMITH. New-York: WILEY & HALSTED.

*Life of James Montgomery.* By Mrs. HELEN C. KNIGHT. Boston: GOULD & LINCOLN.

*Captain Molly, the Story of a Brave Woman.* By THRACE TALMON. New-York: DERBY & JACKSON.

*Souvenirs of Travel.* By Mrs. OCTAVIA WALTON LE VERT. 2 vols. New-York: S. H. GOETZEL & Co.

*Essays in Biography and Criticism.* By PETER BAYNE, M. A. First series. Boston: GOULD & LINCOLN.

*History of King Philip, Chief of the Wampanoags.* By JOHN S. C. ABBOTT. New-York: HARPER BROS.

*Guy Livingstone, or "Thorough."* New-York: HARPER BROS.

*Moss-Side.* By MARION HARLAND. New-York: DERBY & JACKSON.

*Travels and Discoveries in North and Central Africa.* By HENRY BARTH. 3 vols. Vol. 1. New-York: HARPER BROS.

*A Manual of Business and Guide to Success.* New-York: FOWLER & WELLS.

*The Kansas and Nebraska Hand-Book.* By NATHAN H. PARKER. Boston: JOHN P. JEWETT & Co.

*Sermons on Special Occasions.* By Rev. JOHN HARRIS, D.D. First series. Boston: GOULD & LINCOLN.

*A Treatise on the Statute of Frauds.* By CAUSTEN BROWNE, Esq. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co.

## THE NETHERLAND NEGRO AGAIN.

### Rev. Mr. Sawyer's Reply to the Letter of Col. Netherland.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

MR. EDITOR: The statement of Col. NETHERLAND in the *Presbyterian Witness*, bearing date Sept. 15, which was transferred to your paper, has just attracted my attention, and it seems proper, under the circumstances, that, in noticing it, I should claim some space in your columns. I regret exceedingly that my circular to the public—an abstract of which you gave your readers a month since—was to so great an extent destroyed. I stood responsible for that statement, and am willing to meet that responsibility at any time, under any circumstances, and before any tribunal. I believed it a truthful document, drawn up in a Christian spirit, using language respecting certain rumored offences in sorrow rather than in anger. Two unimpeached and unimpeachable witnesses, for many years ruling elders in the Church, concurred in its general correctness, and did not hesitate a moment in giving it their indorsement. Nothing that Mr. NETHERLAND could say would invalidate their testimony. He may writhe under the pressure of public sentiment, and, in his pride, try to feel that he has "done no wrong," and skillfully endeavor to raise collateral issues, but he cannot change the facts, and so long as he stands up to their defence, the verdict of the civilized world will be pronounced against him.

Furious threats were made by the Netherland party after my "Circular" was published, such as commitment to the Penitentiary under the Tennessee statutes of 1835, and personal violence; but "none of these things moved me," as I had determined neither to run away nor to be driven away from the line of duty. The negro-trader, Mr. BLEVINS, assaulted me in a store at Rogersville with a heavy yardstick, but Elder JOHNSTON interposed, and, as some one observed, "could have easily threshed the ground with him," and would have done it if he had continued the assault. Disappointed in the result of this attempt at intimidation, Mr. NETHERLAND'S nephew undertook a cowhiding. Remonstrances were in vain. He struck at me twice with the cowhide, and then in self-defence I choked him some time against the counter, which moderated his zeal so that he abandoned the idea. Mr. NETHERLAND'S brother-in-law went so far, it was said, as to remark that he "could stand by and see me garroted on the streets of Rogersville," and all because I had called the attention of the Church to the offences in which Col. N. was implicated, but which, to my utter astonishment, they as a family were disposed to justify. The family, in connection with the negro-traders and a few others, in all *about one-tenth of the members of the church*, determined that I should not preach my farewell sermon in our church, and they arbitrarily locked the church door against the Sunday School, and a part of the Elders, and a majority of the church members and congregation who disapproved of such proceedings.

And yet Mr. NETHERLAND would have the public believe that he has throughout these rumored cruelties and church disturbances acted the part of a moderate, a reasonable and a Christian man. Throughout his statement the reader, if he can wade through its miserable grammar and wretched composition, will perceive that he has kind and gracious words and gentlemanly address for the negro-trader, but the absence of all these when speaking of a minister of the Gospel. I must allude, however, more definitely to what he has written.

If anything was needed to corroborate the essential truthfulness of my Circular, it has been supplied by this statement of Col. NETHERLAND. The cruel whipping of ANTHONY, as stated, he could not deny. That ABE received THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-ODD blows under the circumstances mentioned, he had not the hardihood to call in question. His whole communication, therefore, may be regarded, and will be regarded, as a confession of judgment against himself, with an awkward attempt to justify, or at least to palliate, the criminality with which he is charged. His friends need no longer deny his connection with the whipping of the old family servant ANTHONY, or of ABE, since he has clearly and unequivocally admitted it, and in his own language "fully approved" of it. The negro-trader is not charged with going beyond his instructions, and whatever inhumanity or brutality there was in the case, Mr. NETHERLAND shoulders it all, asserting that he has "done no wrong." He is welcome to his reflections after such a declaration.

Mr. NETHERLAND makes some singular revelations in his statement. He tells us that ANTHONY had been a most unprincipled servant—had been the property of a number of masters, owing to his "badness," to use a common phrase, and yet when this unprincipled servant sent him word that he wished he would buy him, "as a matter of feeling," "to gratify" the negro, he bought him. And afterwards, when he was offered a good price for his services, he tells us that he hired *this very negro* as the servant of the Rogersville Female College, where a large number of young ladies "boarded and slept from our own and adjoining States," whose purity and welfare he seems to have now so much at heart. It may seem singular that he would hire so bad a servant in the midst of so many young ladies. Perhaps he has yet some explanations to offer on this point. From his harping so much on ANTHONY's being at the College, one might think this was the most important item that was suppressed or omitted in the Circular. Perhaps if ABE had been hired there also, so as to bring some money to his owner, we would never have heard any objection to his being at the College.

He makes some discoveries, too, as to the depravity of ABE. He refers to his knocking a man down for trying to induce his wife to marry him (bigamy in the sentence [illegible], but without truth) and he charges ABE in this connection with committing rape as if it were possible for a man to commit rape with his own wife. But admit this statement to be true; what shall we think of Mr. NETHERLAND's claim to respectability and principle, if from motives of avarice merely, he would consent to send a slave, who had perpetrated crimes for which the laws of his own State would condemn him *to the gallows, to disturb the peace* and purity of Mississippi homes? Whichever way he turns he involves himself in a serious dilemma. If anxious to give the whole truth on this subject, why did not Col. NETHERLAND inform the public that ABE was a member of the Kingsport Presbyterian Church, that he had acted as the Sexton both of the Kingsport and of the Rogersville Churches—that he was the principal colored servant in preparing for our Church suppers and the entertainment of social parties, and no one then dreamed of being afraid of him? Why did he not state that an Elder of the Presbyterian Church, who had known ABE from childhood, sent word to the negro trader, after the whipping, to fix his price on him, and he would buy him? And why did he not add, that a Presbyterian minister of a sister Church, and a slaveholder, said, if he had the money to spare, and money would buy him, ABE should not go away from East Tennessee? It might not have answered his purpose quite so well to have mentioned these things, but it would have left an impression more in harmony with the truth.

And here I will notice his specifications of falsehood, in which he takes such pains to divert the attention of the public from the real issue. They are eight in number, though miserably jumbled together. Let us see where the guilt is:

1. He says it is untrue that the negro ABE was blindfolded and cruelly whipped. He seemed to be afraid to risk either of these assertions by itself, and so he has linked them together. A member *of the Baptist Church told me that he saw* ABE blindfolded preparatory to the whipping, and a credible member of the Presbyterian Church bore similar testimony. They are competent to decide whether they could have been mistaken.

On the question of cruelty, Mr. NETHERLAND is an interested witness. There is nothing like facts, however, some one has said, to determine such questions. If Col. N. will suffer himself to be stripped in a similar manner and tied, whether blindfolded or not will matter little, and be willing to receive three hundred and thirty odd blows on the bare skin, with a similar leather strap, similarly laid on, he may then be a more impartial and a more competent witness as to the matter of cruelty. Until he is willing to submit to this operation, the public will be apt to stand by its present position.

2. Col. NETHERLAND convicts himself of uttering an untruth when he affirms that a magistrate did not say that, "if an attempt had been made to whip ABE the second day, he supposed they would not have got through with it." This was said before witnesses, and Col. N. has but involved himself in his eagerness to criminate others.

3. As to the third specification that ANTHONY was whipped "on suspicion," I may say that I stated in the circular what was currently reported in the community, and reported, too, it is believed, on the authority of Col. NETHERLAND himself. Unless he has different statements for different individuals, and to suit any change of circumstances, we suppose this specification will, of course, go by the Board. How much better for him to have relieved himself, if within his power, of the odium which now attaches to him, as the planner and defender of these outrages against humanity.

4. If ANTHONY was not "dutiful and exemplary" as a servant, as Mr. NETHERLAND professes to have long known, what shall we think of his *master's integrity and honor in hiring him as a servant by the year* to the Female College? Actions, certainly, speak louder than words.

*As to* ANTHONY *nursing* him—we do not suppose that he suckled him, if that is the *dodge* he is after; but we have heard it repeatedly stated, by those who professed to know, and had the best means of knowing, that ANTHONY was one of the family servants that helped bring up Col. NETHERLAND; and we have more than once heard ANTHONY speak of helping bring up "Massa JOHN," and of his feelings when "Massa JOHN" first went to College, when he returned home, &c., &c.

5. Whatever Mr. NETHERLAND may say to the contrary, it is true, and he knows it, that he was unwilling to come before the Church Session, to give the desired explanation, and, if possible, exonerate himself; and the best proof of it is, that he has not done it to this good day. At Rogersville *his declaration, on this point*, will be regarded by the majority of the community as the grossest and most deliberate falsehood. He was exceedingly offended because *I told Elder* CALDWELL, *after I had resigned, that* I still thought he (Col. N.) should go before the Session, and, if possible, relieve himself of the rumored charges of inhumanity—that in my judgment the peace and union of the Church depended in a great degree upon his adopting this plan.

6. After his statement of Sept. 16, few will need further proof that he defended his course upon the *chattel ground. With what heartlessness* and desperate daring he justifies the whipping of ABE and ANTHONY! With what cool effrontery he speaks of the two elders, whose humanity led them to protest against such chattelism as the brute view of Slavery which he espouses and defends! Indeed, the charges once admitted, and the chattel ground was the only ground upon which he could defend himself; for, if he was willing to be called to account for his treatment of ANTHONY, how could he possibly censure his minister for insisting upon giving him the opportunity.

Perhaps it was appropriate that Mr. NETHERLAND should come to the defence of the doctor, who had with such havoc to his own reputation, *yet so valiantly, defended him.* But we can say to Col. N. that, unfortunately, he has committed another serious blunder, for in our statement to the public we gave the very language Dr. CARMICHAEL used before the Presbytery—officially certified.

7. In his seventh specification Mr. N. perils his reputation again, as a truthful man. In reply, we might refer him to an able editorial which recently appeared in the *Presbyterian Witness* in reference to the Knoxville Southern Commercial Convention, *confirming the view we presented*. His fling at the convenient doctor is too impotent and puerile to need any notice at our hands.

8. I did not, as Col. N. seems to affirm, charge his brother-in-law with writing any article in the papers, advocating the "Chattel ground." I stated what was true, that the article in question had by some been attributed to him, partly from its style, and partly because no one but a member of the family was thought to feel interest enough in the matter to volunteer such an article. The doctrine of Chattelism was in the article, and the family were understood cordially to approve of it.

It is humiliating that a man of Mr. NETHERLAND's age and experience should take such infinite pains, and out of such slender materials, to make out so serious a charge. As he is so ready to impeach the veracity of others, he must, of course, have a high regard for his own. But let us look at a short docket made from his statement.

1. When Mr. NETHERLAND classed me with the Abolitionists of the North, he penned what he knew to be, as he has often admitted, a false charge. In the circular which he and his friends were so anxious to suppress, my position on the Slavery question is clearly defined. I distinctly repudiate the abolition *sin per se* doctrine and the chattel doctrine, and state what I believe to be the only scriptural and defensible view of Slavery. Doubtless Col. N. was aware that, once fix the charge of Abolitionism on a man in the South, whether true or false, he might then, peradventure, have full sweep to say anything else he pleased, to make out his case, without fear of contradiction.

2. No language can adequately express the infamy of the false and slanderous insinuation of Col. NETHERLAND, that I put the negroe on equal grounds with the white man, "even to associate with their families, and intermarry with their daughters." There are few men in East Tennessee abandoned enough to make such reckless assertions. It might here be appropriate to ask Col. NETHERLAND, as he may be able to tell us, *whose Anglo-Saxon blood rolls through the veins of the mother of* ABE's *children?* If general rumor can be relied on, the less he turns the attention of the public to his personal and practical views of amalgamation, the more comfortable will be his own feelings.

3. Mr. NETHERLAND utters what he knows to be untrue, when he says I objected to his being requested to give the session the information that was desired. His blunder was, that he wished to be treated with uncommon consideration. He thought I should have called on him privately, and he could have satisfied me that all was right, without troubling the Session with any inquiry into the case. I regarded the matter at the outset as a public, and not as a private offence, and proceeded accordingly.

4. Col. NETHERLAND need not try to disgrace the town by the willful falsehood (as the people of Rogersville can testify) that the Methodist and Baptist and Old School Churches refused me the use of their houses of worship for the delivery of my farewell sermon. One church was occupied the Sabbath it was needed; the other two were politely tendered, and one of them would have been occupied by us had not the day been so pleasant that a shady grove was preferred by the large congregation that assembled.

5. It is not true that I drew up resolutions against Col. N. before the Session.

6. It is also untrue that I presented charges against him, as he well knows.

7. *Every one of his eight specifications either directly affirms or involves a falsehood.*

When Col. NETHERLAND says, he never whipped a grown negro in his life, was it not suppressing a part of the truth, at least, for him to withhold the fact, that when ABE was first caught, after his professed sale to Mr. BLEVINS, before he was started to jail, he received an unmerciful whipping at Kingsport, by Mr. NETHERLAND's orders, though he says, he did not own him. True, *he* did not lay on the blows himself, but *he had it done*. He can give his own reasons for not whipping the mother of ABE's children also, for harboring him so long in the cellar of one of the most respectable ladies of the country. It may be well enough to add, that, it is one of the peculiarities of Mr. NETHERLAND, that, to evade responsibility, he generally puts others prominent to execute his will, so that he acts while not appearing to act.

In boasting of his own rudeness to me, in the estimation of many, Mr. NETHERLAND is pursuing the proper course to win a place among the number of those who "glory in their shame." His declaration, that after all, he regarded ANTHONY as a "better man and more of a gentleman" than the minister that labored acceptably in his Church for nine years, serves to reveal the malignity of his feelings, his intellectual impotence, and also the fact that he does not believe himself the dark picture he has drawn. With such a confession before us we might dismiss him, and anything he may hereafter say, from further notice.

We will add this much, however, in conclusion. The more we contemplate the course of Mr. NETHERLAND, the more inexcusable it appears. It cannot be defended at home, or from home. We may yet, at the earnest solicitations of many of our friends, make Rogersville our permanent field of labor; and there is nothing in the threats of Col. NETHERLAND, we can assure him, or of his slave-trading allies, that would prevent me one moment from repeating and propagating every sentiment I have ever advanced in Tennessee. He might bring out his cowhide, and arm his negroes, as much as he chose, in defence of Chattelism; the moderate *slave-holders and the masses of the people hate* with a perfect hatred the brute view of Slavery he seems to have espoused, and instead of my feeling any apprehension of personal danger, there would be much more probability, in the long run, unless he should modify his position, that an indignant and outraged community would set its seal of reprobation deep upon his brow, and satisfy him with emphasis, that however inhumanly he may treat black people, the white people of the country do not belong to him, and are not under his control.

Hoping that Mr. NETHERLAND may yet see the folly and wickedness of his course, and receive the gifts of hearty repentance and genuine reform,

I remain yours, very truly,

SAMUEL SAWYER.

## A Pinching Time for Labor—What is Wanted—Mutual Forbearance and Consideration.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

It is no longer of any use to disguise the fact that a time is coming, in which Labor will be worse crushed to the wall than at any previous period within the recollection of most men. Capital has long ago felt blows of sickening power and violence, and, in too many instances, fallen beneath them. Now, in self-defence, it is obliged to take the only course left for it—trim its sails for the gale, throw off all the dead-weights that can possibly be spared, and receiving little, disburse as little as may be, and so prevent, if possible, a wider ruin. Labor cannot fail to be seriously affected; nor can there fail to arise the cry, which has at times gone up to Heaven since the first formation of civilized society—that "the rich are oppressing the poor"—that "hard-hearted Capital is crushing down Labor"—that

"Manly sinews are refused
When begging leave to toil."

We have already much more than the premonitory symptoms of this sad state of affairs. Cotton factories, iron foundries, ship-yards—East and in the Middle States—all are discharging their operatives; and there is no possibility that, even if the financial condition of the country becomes suddenly improved, there will not remain enough of crippled condition and want of confidence to prevent the resumption of active business, and the reëngaging of many of the persons so suddenly thrown out of employment. It is impossible to look forward to the coming Winter, except as one in which a large proportion of the laboring men of our country will be found badly prepared, and with scanty means of supplying the necessities of the hour by current employment.

We remember sadly how much of suffering our City and the neighboring country exhibited in the winter of 1855—1856, when even no commercial revulsion had preceded. We cannot but remember, too, the meetings held in the Park and at various public places in the City, at which the burden of the speeches was the same to which we have before alluded—that there was labor enough for the hands of all the poor, but that pinching, grasping avarice and hard-heartedness refused to give laboring men an opportunity. We must believe that if our worst fears are realized in the continued want of employment of a large body of men in our midst—the same complaints, rendered more forcible by aggravated suffering, will be repeated, and that we shall see what BURNS so truthfully characterizes—men who

"In all the clamorous cry of starving want,
Dun benevolence with shameless front."

In the van of this army of coming evils, and the confident expectation of the main body, it becomes us to ask whether all this is exactly just, and also whether anything can be done to alleviate the distress which is inseparable from such a period of stagnated trade. We have no hesitation in answering both at once, and earnestly. Gross injustice is done continually—quite as much by labor to capital as the opposite, if not, indeed, much more. And it is safe to say that nearly all the injustice, as well as much of the misery, arises from a want of understanding of the relations existing between employers and employed.

It has been common to speak of the rights of laboring men, and the obligations towards them under which employers rested. Not too much, perhaps, has been said on this point, but the opposite has been quite too commonly forgotten. Both are parties to a contract for mutual good, and either failing, the opportunity for mutual good must fail. Both have not only duties to perform, but leniencies to exercise, without which it is almost impossible that continued prosperity should result. In the want of such a consideration being exercised, we have more than once seen the downfall of enterprises which had once promised well, and a single instance may be worth the relation:

Once we saw a group of men surrounding the doors of a large factory, looking hopeless and discouraged. They had that morning, to the number of some hundreds, been thrown out of employment suddenly and unexpectedly. There was a look of sad reproach towards the proprietor of the factory as he passed them that morning, and more than one clenched their hands and muttered at him. By an accident we learned the circumstances which had preceded the discharge. The employer was a man of moderate capital, but determined enterprise. He had embarked in the speculation with close and accurate calculations of the amount of money necessary to weather a certain point, had confidence in himself and those employed, and believed that no failure need result. But day by day he found the amount of his bills for labor heavier than he had supposed, while the productions were not increased above his calculations. The hands were all employed upon "[illegible]" [illegible] by the week, and coming [illegible] in which but little factory business was [illegible] cluded that they had a good thing of it, [illegible] "make hay while the sun shone." They [illegible] they put on "extra charges" at every [illegible] found the result unpromising, and [illegible] hiring by the week. Then they turned out [illegible] half the amount of work before produ[illegible] result might have been foreseen by men [illegible] a better knowledge of the relations [illegible] other by Labor and Capital. While [illegible] not hopelessly ruined, the employer [illegible] business; and that dissatisfied group [illegible] really had themselves to thank (could [illegible] gone deep enough into cause and effect [illegible]) for the suspension and their own dis[illegible]

In some degree the same evil prevails [illegible] city and in all places where large bodies [illegible] are employed. Operatives—whether at [illegible] ing-case, the blacksmith's forge, the [illegible] and trowel of the builder—all seem [illegible] that they have no interest in the succ[illegible] enterprises in which their employers are [illegible] They have so much per week, or for [illegible] amount of labor, promised them, and [illegible] expect to receive punctually. Beyond [illegible] have no care, and when a time of [illegible] pression comes on, they actually [illegible] themselves that *they* are not involved in [illegible] tainty of business, and shrug their [illegible] think how "the old man" must suffer [illegible] reflection might tell them that they are [illegible] most as much interested in the con[illegible] prosperous business as the employer, and [illegible] a time it may be possible for "the old man" [illegible] out, whether he has ten thousand or half [illegible] and that when capital becomes crippled [illegible] suffer.

Already in this moneyed uncertainty [illegible] seen something of the want of proper [illegible] ing of the necessities of the time [illegible] grow) over receiving uncurrent money [illegible] or wages, when their employers cannot [illegible] avoid taking it in all the details of their [illegible] and when they are daily paying ruinous [illegible] to carry on the more stringent operations [illegible] "We have worked hard for this money," [illegible] "and cannot lose the discount!" Very [illegible] hard, but we beg to suggest that employers [illegible] have worked quite as hard, and are obliged [illegible] the discount on the money required by [illegible] necessities. There is an alternative [illegible] money at all, a stoppage of business [illegible] scarcely think that this would be [illegible] change for the better, even by the employ[illegible] selves.

We do not believe that there is really [illegible] in the old cry, or that Capital, in general, [illegible] to deny Labor the means of development [illegible] becomes a more difficult matter than [illegible] often, for it to supply the means of [illegible] necessary difficulties should not be [illegible] way. Mutual forbearance and consid[illegible] necessary. Both the correspondent [illegible] recognize each other, and the relations [illegible] tually sustain. Every effort must be [illegible] smooth the difficult way which we seem [illegible] for a time, as a nation, to travel. We [illegible] "tight place," have a narrow passage to [illegible] Let us swell ourselves to our utmost [illegible] throw out feet and elbows, claim all our [illegible] rights, and we may very probably [illegible] crush not a few to death, before we are [illegible] if we do not perish ourselves. But [illegible] site be the rule; let each [illegible] nesses of the other, and be as forbearing [illegible] ble, and it is not to be doubted that the [illegible] ruin and of suffering may be [illegible]

One word more to Labor, and in a [illegible] ing degree to Capital, in its private [illegible] have been spending money freely [illegible] not been enough—luxury has [illegible] as necessary as the air we have [illegible] is not. We can live on far less than [illegible] bitually used. By seeing the necessity [illegible] earliest moment, we may be better [illegible] *Trim close!* Once said the same [illegible] whom we have before twice quoted:

"The piebald jacket must be patched [illegible]
I've lived on eighteen-pence a week [illegible]"

*Patches*, we would fain hope, will not [illegible] sary, and something more than eighteen [illegible] week will probably be the allowance [illegible] principle is a good one, and the [illegible] one that can bear up under a dark day [illegible] world of business and labor.

A WORKING [illegible]

## The Police Commission—Note from [illegible] Nye.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I was greatly surprised to read [illegible] the State of Ohio, in your edition of the [illegible] an attack upon myself criticising [illegible] terms my conduct as Police Commissioner [illegible] Metropolitan Police District. Since my [illegible] ment to the present time I confidently [illegible] one of the Commissioners has devoted [illegible] both night and day, to the discharge of [illegible] to the Commission than I have. I [illegible] asked of an applicant for place his politics [illegible] do I know at this moment the political [illegible] of the force, with but very few exceptions [illegible] these personal acquaintances.

I have never spent one moment's time [illegible] litical conversation with a single member [illegible] force, nor have I asked others to do [illegible] never devoted one moment of time to the [illegible] ment of any party politics when the duties [illegible] commission called me to their discharge.

I have not attended a primary election [illegible] appointment, or taken any part in political [illegible] attending the State Convention, to which [illegible] elected a delegate without solicitation on [illegible] and one ratifying meeting in the evening [illegible] Ninth Ward of this City. I have just [illegible] from a week's absence in the State of [illegible] professional business for the American [illegible] Company—an employment existing before [illegible] appointed Commissioner, and one that I could [illegible] in honor forego. I made a journey of [illegible] sixteen hundred miles, done the business [illegible] Company, (I believe satisfactorily to them,) [illegible] returned to my place in the Board within [illegible] days from the time I started—stopping only [illegible] State as the cars stopped in their rapid [illegible] through. I have given a truthful statement [illegible] I have had to do with politics this season [illegible] it to your own sense of justice to say whether [illegible] charge in your article, that I am devoting [illegible] to the advancement of party politics, is true [illegible]

Yours respectfully, J. W. [illegible]

## Candidates Admitted to the Naval Academy [illegible]

The following candidates have passed the preliminary examinations for admission into the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and have received appointments as Acting Midshipmen in the Navy:

Roswell E. Morey, Maine.
Geo. Albert Sleeper.
Odillon B. Hobbs, N. H.
Frank Augustus Platt, Vt.
James Edgar Platt.
Fra's J. Higginson, Mass.
Oshram H. Howard.
George P. Ryan.
Alfred Titus Snell.
John F. Churchill.
Geo. Henry Conklin.
Nathaniel W. Thomas.
Lyman P. Hempstead, Conn.
Edgar C. Merriman, N. Y.
Wm. Henry Lee.
Morgan Lewis Ogden.
Douglas Lodge.
Wm. Thos. Sampson.
Henry C. Tallman.
Thos. P. Farrington.
Chas. Edmund McKay.
Wm. Barker Cushing.
Lloyd Phoenix.
Paxton Jones, [illegible], N. J.
Robert Boggs.
Charles [illegible].
Rufus King Duer.
Eugene B. Sturgeon, Penn.
Wm. Fra's Stewart.
Chas. Gordon Foster.
John McFarland.
Chas. J. Smyser.
John Weidman.
John F. McGlensey.
Henry F. Picking.
Samuel Swift.
Francis Smith.
John W. Haverstick.
James P. Robertson.
George Paine Lord, Del.
Frederic Rogers, Maryland.
French Munroe.
Robert L. Meade [illegible]
Albert G. [illegible]
John Kerr [illegible]
Theodore L. [illegible]
Theodore [illegible]
Benj. Franklin [illegible]
Thomas H. [illegible]
Thos. Wm. [illegible]
Rich'd F. [illegible]
Clifford C. [illegible]
Jos. David [illegible]
Andrew [illegible]
Napoleon J. [illegible]
[illegible]
Crawford M. [illegible]
Charles H. [illegible]
Thos. [illegible]
Wm. [illegible]
Wm. Van [illegible]
Jno. [illegible]
[illegible]
Jas. [illegible]
Henry [illegible]
John Henry [illegible]
Daniel [illegible]
Geo. [illegible]
Howard [illegible]
Adolphus Dexter.
Tecumseh Steece.
[illegible]
Thos. Corwin [illegible]
Christopher H. [illegible]
Robt. L. [illegible]
John [illegible]
Wm. Henry [illegible]
Louis Kempff.
James D. Graham.
[illegible]
[illegible]
Wm. B. Martin.
Geo. Wash. [illegible]
Horace E. [illegible]
B. J. Cromwell, Nebraska.

## NEW-YORK CITY.

### Bible Meetings.

A meeting was held on Wednesday night in the Dutch Church in Lafayette-place, pursuant to an appointment of the Managers of the American Bible Society, for the purpose of hearing statements from Rev. Drs. Schauffler and Riggs, of Constantinople, as to the demand for the Scriptures in Turkey, and from Rev. Dr. Tyng, recently returned from the same country and the Holy Land.

The assemblage was so large as not only to fill the pews, but crowd the aisles.

Dr. Riggs made the preliminary address. He described the religious condition of the people of Bulgaria, which lies between the banks of the Danube, on the North, and the shores of the Mediterranean on the South, and extends from Styria, on the West, to the confines of the Austrian Empire and the shores of the Black Sea on the East. These people are members of the Greek Church, owing obedience to the Patriarch of Constantinople. Though belonging to the Greek Church, they are not Greeks. They are much more industrious, more sober, more humble than the Greeks either of Russia or Greece. Christianity was first introduced among them a thousand years ago, and about a hundred years since they became entirely subject to the Patriarch of Constantinople. About 17 years ago the British and Foreign Bible Society published for them the New Testament in their own tongue. Although the Synod and Patriarch of Constantinople were almost as bitterly opposed to the circulation of the Sacred Scriptures in the vulgar tongue as the Romanists, yet the work of distribution was rapidly progressing. On the title-page of that New Testament was the name of one of their most learned, devout and beloved prelates, as the editor of the publication. This afforded much encouragement to those disposed to receive the Word. In the ten years between 1840 and 1850 the first edition of 5,000 copies was sold; a second had since been sold; a third and fourth edition were now in circulation, and a fifth and still larger edition was in press. The work of spreading the Gospel was thus, it would be seen, rapidly extending. The movement was aided by the opposition of the people to the blind policy of the Patriarch of Constantinople. They had been driven by his assumptions into an hostility to everything Oriental, which exhibited itself in different ways. Some even became Roman Catholics, hoping in that way to assimilate themselves more readily to everything European. The prospect of eventually introducing among them all both the Old and New Testaments was highly satisfactory, and promised a speedy fulfillment.

Rev. Dr. Schauffler detailed a series of very interesting incidents connected with the efforts of the British and American Societies to diffuse the Scriptures among the Turks. He represented the result of these labors as highly flattering. The Mahometans reasoned that the Bible could not be objectionable, because the God of the Christians had exhibited the greatest favor towards his people and made them powerful above all others. Since they had become convinced of European superiority the work of Gospel diffusion had become comparatively easy, though as yet there were no separate Christian Turkish congregations established. The reverend gentleman concluded his remarks by reading a letter from the American Consul at Constantinople, relative to the case of a Turkish family the members of which became Christian. This communication, he claimed, proved conclusively that it was the determination of the Porte to tolerate, and protect from official oppression or improper interference, every Turk who might, from conscientious motives, abandon Mohammedanism for Christianity.

After the Rev. gentleman had resumed his seat, the Congregation joined in a hymn.

Rev. Dr. Monod was next presented to the audience. In the course of a short speech he expressed his great thankfulness to God for every agency of Christian expansion, and more especially, for Bible Societies, and urged the union of all Christian sects in the great work of the dissemination of the Unsectarian Bible. He gave a succinct detail of the origin and progress of the work of distribution in France from the foundation of the Protestant Bible Society in Paris, in 1818, until the present time, when they distribute the pure Word of God, without note or comment, and excluding the lying books known as Apocryphal, among all creeds and races. Last year 50,000 and odd copies were issued by the French and Foreign Bible Society, but of these, 42,000 had been bought by the British and Foreign Bible Society, for distribution in France. He dwelt at some length on the hatred of the Church of Rome to the Word of God, which he illustrated by exhibiting a piece of a Bible that with another had been taken by a mob of infuriated Papists from the room in which the Protestant Synod was held in St. [illegible] last year, and burned in the market place. He concluded by appealing for increased means of circulating the Bible among the French, and thereby, of most effectually counteracting the errors and corruptions of Romanism and saving innumerable souls to Christ.

Rev. Dr. Tyng, who has recently returned from a visit to Constantinople and Palestine, made a highly instructive statement of the results of his observations of the movement for disseminating the Scriptures throughout Turkey. He described the demand for Bibles to be extraordinary, and urged the necessity of sustaining the American Depository in Constantinople, and of giving 10,000 copies of the Scriptures to the Wallachians in their own tongue.

After appropriate religious exercises, the meeting adjourned.

### "Stowaways on the California Steamers."

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Such is the significant heading of an article in this morning's Times, in which it is made to appear that the setting ashore of "a respectable appearing young man" on the extremity of Coney Island, was justice at least, if not a favor. That the public may fully understand the matter as it is, the "young man" aforementioned would beg the privilege of stating the facts.

It was nearly 2 o'clock when I procured a pass to go on board the steamer *Star of the West*, to see some friends who were California bound. I had been unavoidably detained from seeing them at an earlier hour, and it afterwards appeared that the warning to leave the boat had been given before my arrival. This I was ignorant of, and supposing from the crowd on board that the visitors had not all left, and relieved from concern by the statement of one of my friends, that the steamer would be off in about half an hour, I was, before aware of it, away with the crowd. My friend, a cabin passenger, Mr. Clapp, went with me at once to Mr. Clark, the shipping agent, and explained the matter. Mr. Clark denied my statements in regard to the mistake, wrathily delivering himself in set the most scriptural terms and dismissed us for a time, with no satisfactory arrangement. I was on deck from that time forward—made no attempt at concealment; presented myself to Mr. Clark when collecting tickets, and took my station where he directed me. Thus was I till we arrived off Sandy Hook. I was put off with two or three "stowaways," and got on board the steam-tug *Hector* as best I could. Here I met, for the first time, the pilot, ("Captain Cuttle," so called,) one of those in human shape, to whom

"Foul is fair and fair is foul."

I afterwards saw him talking with Capt. [illegible], of the steam-tug *Hector*, and presently the Captain came to me, and informed me that he should have to charge me a dollar for my passage. It so happened that I was short of funds, not anticipating an excursion of the kind, and told him I could not meet his demands. He replied that it was the customary charge, and went to make up his salary. I told him I was willing to do what was right about it—that I was down wholly through mistake, and offered him what change I had. He declined taking it. I expressed my willingness to make any arrangement that would satisfy him. He suggested that I send him a dollar in a letter. I took his name, and that of the tug, and such was the understanding when he left me. He appeared like a gentleman. I supposed all was right, and I should soon be in New-York. Just after sundown, I saw the boat was headed landward, and was told by a boy, who takes from the steamer, that we were to land on Coney Island. Mr. Clark presently ordered me forward, and informed me that I was to land there. I remonstrated, and told him I supposed I had satisfied the Captain. He gruffly replied that the Captain was not satisfied. The Captain was not in sight—it was too late to go in search of him, and I was landed on the extremity of Coney Island just at dark, with two fellows, who *meant* to have gone to California, but didn't, and made the best of my way back to *New-York*, where I arrived at 10 o'clock, P. M.

Was my mistake so gross a one as to deprive me of all claim to decent treatment? Did my being on board a California steamer, under the circumstances, necessarily prove me a rascal?

Such are the facts of the occurrence. It were too bad that such men should be left "unknown to fame."

She-Fiends.—As Mary McGloin, a young girl aged 13 years, residing at No. 156 West Sixteenth-street, was walking up the First-avenue yesterday in the vicinity of Tenth-street, two women, strangers to her, seized hold of her and compelled her to go into a house with them. Having got the girl inside they forced her to drink two glasses of brandy, which so intoxicated her that she could not walk. The result was, she fell into the fire and was severely burned. She rushed out of the house screaming wildly with pain. Officer Fields took her in charge and conveyed her to the Sixteenth Ward Station-house, and subsequently to the residence of her parents. She is badly but not fatally burned. The girl was unable to tell the house she was taken into, but from her description of the women it is probable they will be arrested.

### Children to the West.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

For several months past the work of sending companies of children to the West, and providing homes there for them, has been systematically carried on, and with excellent success.

We now have a large company waiting anxiously to go, but we have not the means to pay the expenses of all who apply. The question is often repeated in our office: "What, or how can we do, to relieve this throng of needy, ragged, homeless children?"

At this time, when the whole community are suffering from the financial pressure, we hardly know where to look for the necessary material aid. We want to leave with fifty or more children this week, and who among your readers will help us now in this crisis?

C. C. TRACY, Agent Children's Aid Society.

Clinton-Hall, Astor-place, New-York, Oct. 8, 1857.

Courtesies and Silver Plate.—The two sets of silver plate presented to the commanders of the two Spanish war vessels which assisted the steamship *Illinois* in getting off Colorado Reef, were sent to Havana yesterday by the *Quaker City*, consigned to the American Consul for presentation. They consist of a salver, coffee, tea, sugar, cream and slop basin, each, and were valued at $800 the set, and were got up by Freeman & Bennett, No. 297 Broadway. Upon each piece of one set is the following inscription:

"Presentado al Señor Don Edwardo Rovira, Comandante del Vapor de Guerra de S. M. C. *Lezo*, por los pasageros del Vapor-Correo de los Estados Unidos, *Illinois*, como un testimonio de su gratitud, por el eficaz socorro que les prestó el 24 de Agosto de 1857, salvándolos y conduciéndolos á la Habana, desde el Vapor *Illinois*, encallado sobre los arrecifes de San Carlos, en la Isla de Cuba."

Upon the other set is the following:

"Presentado al Señor Don Juan Bautista Topete, Capitan de Fragata de la Armada de S. M. C., por los por los pasageros, &c. &c. &c."

Which, being interpreted means:

"PRESENTED BY THE PASSENGERS
of the
STEAMSHIP ILLINOIS
to
DON EDWARD ROVIRA,
Commander of the Spanish war steamer *Lezo*, for his gallant and humane conduct in rescuing them from their perilous situation lately, when on Colorado Reef."

The inscription on both is the same, with the exception of the names.

Sail-boat Capsized.—Just after noon yesterday a sail-boat with six persons in it was capsized at the foot of Jackson-street, East River. Fortunately, with the aid of persons on the wharf, they were all rescued, and only suffered the inconvenience of a salt water bath.

Diseases of the Eye.—The Board of Directors of the New-York Opthalmic Hospital have just had their quarterly meeting at the Hospital, No. 6 Stuyvesant-street. The Surgeons—Drs. Garrish and Stephenson—report 259 patients, making over 5,000 patients since its organization. This noble charity extends its benefits to all, not only to those residing in the City, but throughout the State.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

### COURT CALENDAR.

Court of Common Pleas, Oct. 12.—*Part I*—Nos. 1389, 1569, 1590, 1591, 1594 to 1602, 1351 to 1461. *Part II*.—Nos. 1603 to 1616, 1383, 1423.

Superior Court.—Oct. 9.—Nos. 197, 199, 231, 247, 250, 251, 254, 255, 256, 258, 260, 261, 264, 265 to 271, 747, 272, 273, 274, 275 to 280, 283 to 289.

Supreme Court—Circuit—Oct. 9.—*Part I*.—Nos. 1071, 1019½, 1069½, 1544½, 734, 1214, 1023, 2182, 1200, 1545, 1640, 1399, 1220, 2131, 2086, 2099, 1757, 1759, 1293, 1376, 68, 118, 328, 1458, 828, 314½. *Part II*.—Nos. 1529, 1529½, 1530 to 1543, 1544, 1544½, 1546 to and including 1557.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Calendar for Monday, Oct. 12.—Nos. 167, 73, 82, 129, 151, 150, 171, 178, 219, 232, 308, 12.

### UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Oct. 9.

Before Judge Betts.

INSURANCE NOTES—CONSUL.

*Sarah A. Patrullo et al. vs. Joseph S. De Agreda*.—This was a suit brought against the defendant, who is Consul for the State of Venezuela, on a note given by him to the International Insurance Company. The questions which arose in it were similar to those of the suits upon insurance notes which have been so prominently before the State Courts recently. A verdict was taken for the plaintiff for the sum of $9,676 99, subject to the opinion of the Court on a case to be made.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Wright and Merrihew; for defendant, Messrs. Owen and Vose, and Judge Dean.

### SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

DECISIONS.

*Edmund Torry vs. George K. Roberts*.—Motion granted.

*George K. Roberts vs. John W. Carter*.—Motion granted.

### SUPERIOR COURT.—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

*Charles L. Willet vs. James Stringer et al.*—Motion for additional security denied without costs.

*John S. Paterson vs. Samuel Perry et al.*—Defendant has leave to withdraw his petition under 122 section of the code.

*Rudolphe Ganique vs. R. A. Loeschee*.—No order for examination of adverse party is proper but the summons under the Revised Statutes.

### Police Intelligence.

Alleged Highway Robbery.—Thomas Brennan, of No. 81 Baxter-street, made affidavit Thursday before Justice Osborn, at the Lower Police Court, charging three persons with having assaulted and robbed him in the street the night previous. He says that he was going home late at night, when three men sprang suddenly upon him out of an alley, knocked him down and demanded his money. He told them he had no money, when they immediately rifled his pockets of his watch and chain, worth $20, and ran off. He pursued them, crying "Stop thief," when one of the parties was captured in a dark alley. The individual arrested, a young man only about twenty years of age, gave his name as Hugh Riley, residence No. 81 Franklin-street. Brennan identified him, and he was committed for trial.

The West-Street Boiler Explosion.—Thomas Welsh, one of the parties injured at the late explosion in Mr. King's plaster factory, corner West and Horatio-streets, died Thursday at the New-York Hospital. An inquest was held upon the body by Coroner Perry, and a verdict rendered of "accidental death." Deceased was a young man, 22 years of age, and resided with his brother at No. 116 Horatio-street, and was employed in the factory at the time of the explosion. The present death makes five deaths from this disaster. It is not thought that any more will die.

Youthful Burglars.—Three boys, named Thomas Austen, Daniel McCafferty and Wm. Lennahan, aged from fourteen to sixteen years, were arrested Thursday, charged with breaking into the office of John Parsons, No. 268 Cherry-street, and stealing two boxes of sugar and a violin. The violin was afterwards identified in the possession of one of the boys. Each of them gave bail in the sum of $300 yesterday before Justice Brennan for their appearance for trial, James Brady, of the Tenth Ward, becoming their surety.

A Child Killed by an Over-dose of Morphine.—An inquest was held Thursday, at No. 429 Washington-street, upon the body of Ellen Powers, an infant fourteen months old. The evidence showed that the child died from congestion of the brain, caused by an over-dose of morphine. It seems that the druggist, corner of Laight and Greenwich-streets, who made up the prescription, failed to follow it entirely. A verdict was given censuring the druggist.

Arrest of a Pickpocket.—Ex-Captain Leonard arrested Thursday Peter Kelly, a "Dead Rabbit," residing at No. 62 Mulberry-street, charged with picking some time since the pocket of Wm. Caldwell, No. 210 West Twenty-fourth-street, of a gold watch, chain and ring, altogether valued at $150. The ring was found in the possession of the accused. He was taken before Justice Brennan, and fully committed.

Took too much Laudanum.—Coroner Gamble Thursday morning held an inquest over the body of Miss Joanna Sullivan, a young lady 23 years of age, who, the jury declared in their verdict, was killed from accidentally taking an over-dose of laudanum.

Breaking into a Police Court.—On Wednesday night the Second District Police Court, at Jefferson Market, was broken into, and some money and various articles, altogether valued at $1,000, were stolen. No clue of the burglars has been obtained.

Stealing a Horse and Wagon.—William King, a colored boy, 13 years of age, was intrusted yesterday afternoon, by Mr. Charles Oxford, No. 104 Greenwich-street, with the charge of his horse and wagon for a few minutes. In the absence of Mr. Oxford, the black rogue jumped into the wagon, and plying the whip zealously, soon dashed out of sight. Officer Lush, of the Sixth Ward, spotted him trying to sell the horse and wagon in Franklin-street, and arrested him. The stolen property was returned to Mr. Oxford, and the young thief was taken to the Tombs and locked up for trial.

Another Victim.—On Thursday night John Oakley, living in Jamaica, L. I., met Celeste Dayton, a girl of the town, and took her into Taylor's. After eating "two stews," Oakley proceeded to escort her home, but while on the way she picked his pocket of his pocket-book containing $100 and ran away. He [illegible] pursuit, crying "Stop thief!" The girl was arrested by Officer Stillwell, of the Eighth Ward, but the property she had passed over to an accomplice. The prisoner was committed to answer a charge of grand larceny.

Case of Plin White.—The examination was resumed yesterday before Justice Flandreau, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, in the case of Plin White, charged with defrauding Stephens & Brothers in Wall-street out of $50,000 borrowed money. Mr. Stephens was submitted to a lengthy cross-examination, but nothing new or material was elicited.

Suicide.—James Gaynord, an Irish laborer, residing at No. 156 Washington-street, committed suicide yesterday by hanging himself to a bed-post in his room. He was an industrious and temperate man, and is supposed to have been suffering a temporary aberration of mind. He has left a wife and three children.

Death from a Fall.—Francis Monotor died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of injuries received by falling on the 14th ult. from a school-house erecting in Third-avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets, upon which he was employed as a laborer. Coroner Connery held an inquest upon the body yesterday, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts stated. Deceased was 30 years of age, and leaves no family.

New-York, Thursday, Oct. 9, 1857.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

You notice a man's passing a $10 counterfeit bill on a Mr. Purdy, in Broadway, near Broome-street. It was at the store of Messrs. Jackson & Purdy, No. 459 Broadway, near Grand-street.

### Note from W. Emberson.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Noticing in your columns an account of stolen goods found at my store, and thinking that an explanation is called for, I desire to state that the goods spoken of were represented to me as manufactured by the said Richardson, and on learning the goods were stolen, I immediately gave them up to the officers. Hoping this explanation is sufficient, I remain, respectfully,

WILLIAM EMBERSON, Eighth-avenue.

## MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

New-York, Friday, Oct. 9, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are very dull and decidedly lower. Pearls, $5 75; Pots, $6 25@$6 75 ₱ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Inactive and somewhat nominal. Java, 16½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12½c.@13c.; Maracaibo, 12½c.@13½c.; Rio, 10½c.@12c.; St. Domingo, 10c.@10½c., cash; Bahia, 10½c., and Native Ceylon, 13c. ₱ ℔.

COTTON—Is still quite depressed and irregular in value. Some holders would accept 13c., cash, ₱ ℔., for Middling Upland, and proportionately low rates for other kinds, but they cannot find buyers. Stock limited.

FISH—The general supply is ample, and the demand being tame, prices are heavy and languid.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is poorly supplied with superfine State Flour, which is in request, at rather firmer rates. Other kinds are dull and heavy. Sales 8,000 bbls.

| | |
|---|---|
| Superfine State | $4 60@ 4 75 |
| Extra State | 4 80@ 5 00 |
| Superfine Indiana and Michigan | 4 55@ 4 65 |
| Superfine Ohio | 4 60@ 4 70 |
| Fancy Ohio | 4 75@ 4 85 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 4 85@ 6 50 |
| Extra Ohio | 5 00@ 6 75 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 10@ 5 30 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 50@ 7 50 |
| Extra Missouri | 5 50@ 7 50 |

Canadian is in demand at former rates; sales, 600 bbls. superfine to extra, at $5 15@$6 50 ₱ barrel. Southern Flour is essentially unchanged. Sales, 1,500 barrels good mixed to choice extra at $5 40@$7 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and languid at $3 75@$4 75 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and nominal at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 75@$4 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales by auction: 1,123 boxes French Lemons, at $3 75@$4 ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat is depressed, and prices strongly favor buyers, who move with unusual reserve. Sales: 1,200 bushels, including good to prime White Southern, at $1 31@$1 35; prime Red do., at $1 22; and damaged Southern, at 95c.@$1 10, ₱ bushel. Corn is in moderate request, at easier rates. Sales: 34,000 bushels, at 67c.@69c. for mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Toward the close the highest price that was offered was 67c., delivered, ₱ bushel. Small lots of Rye bring 70c.@73c. ₱ bushel. Nothing new in Barley, or Barley Malt. Oats are quite scarce, and are now selling at 58c.@61c. for Western; 55c.@60c. for State; 44c.@46c. for Jersey; and 36c.@44c. for Southern, ₱ bushel. The *Milwaukee Sentinel* says the total shipments of Breadstuffs from Milwaukee, so far this season, include 141,400 bbls. of Flour, and 1,755,000 bushels of Wheat. The following is a statement of the Breadstuff movement at Chicago, for the week ending Oct. 7:

| | Receipts. | Shipments. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls. | 12,172 | 3,175 |
| Wheat, bush. | 608,190 | 456,427 |
| Corn, bush. | 56,552 | 71,601 |
| Oats, bush. | 50,089 | 40,000 |

*Stock of Breadstuffs in Store, in Chicago, Oct. 3.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls. | 2,650 | Oats, bush. | 25,732 |
| Wheat, bush. | 224,905 | Rye, bush. | 1,036 |
| Corn, bush. | 70,714 | Barley, bush. | 5,814 |

HAY—Shipping lots command 65c.@75c. ₱ 100 ℔s. Stock, light; demand moderate.

HIDES—Only small sales are being made for export. The market is without animation, and prices are only nominal. Sales have been, 2,600 Buenos Ayres, supposed 28½c., cash; 3,000 Orinoco at 25c. cash, both lots on hand for export, and 500 City Slaughter, at 8c. cash ₱ ℔.

HOPS—Sell slowly at former rates. New, 8c.@11c.; Old, 4c.@7c. ₱ ℔.

IRON—Remains dull and nominal.

LEATHER—The inquiry for sole is tame, and the stock has increased. Prices favor buyers.

| SOLE. | Hemlock. | Oak. |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts during the week—Sides | 64,000 | 5,500 |
| Sales during the week—Sides | 23,300 | 1,300 |
| Stock at the close of the week | 178,700 | 25,500 |

LIME—Rockland, 65c. for common and $1 for lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Appears quite dull and heavy, at nominal quotations. Porto Rico, 32c.@42c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 28c.@33c.; New-Orleans, 40c.@50c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive and languid. Crude Turpentine at $3 62½@$3 75 ₱ 280 ℔s.; Spirits do., in large parcels, at 40c., and in small parcels, at 41c.@42c., cash, ₱ gallon; Common Resin $1 70@$1 75 ₱ 310 ℔s., delivered.

OILS—Are very sparingly purchased at previous nominal rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and nominally lower. Small sales at $23 for Mess, and $18 for Prime, ₱ barrel. Cut Meats are quiet and languid at 11½c. for Cumberland Cut Middles; 11c.@11½c. for Hams, and 10c.@10½c. for Shoulders, ₱ ℔. Western Smoked Bacon, 14c. ₱ ℔. Lard is unaltered. The transactions since our last reach about 150 bbls. and tcs., mostly fair to choice, at 14c.@15c. ₱ ℔. Stock in Jobbers' hands, about 1,350 tcs. and bbls. Beef is depressed and languid. The transactions since our last consist of only 140 bbls., at $13 50@$14 75 for repacked Western Mess, and $15@$16 for extra Western do., ₱ bbl. New prime Mess Beef nominal ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $16 50@$18 ₱ bbl. Butter is dull, and down to 12½c.@16½c. for Ohio; 15c.@20c. for common to very good State, and 21c.@23c. for prime to choice do., ₱ ℔. Cheese is depressed and obtainable at 6c.@9c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—Continues quiet and languid at $3,87½@$4,75, cash, for inferior to prime, ₱ 100 ℔s. Sales by auction:—146 trcs. damaged Carolina at $2,31@$2,62½ ₱ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Are heavy and drooping. Sales:—480 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 5⅞@7¾, chiefly within the range, ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—6,500 ℔s. prime were sold on private terms.

TOBACCO—With the exception of a sale of damaged Kentucky at auction, and of a small parcel of new crop Florida, the first of the season, at lower prices than anticipated, nothing of note has been done.

WHISKY—Sales, 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 22½c.@23c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were heavy, and rates exhibited a downward tendency. For Liverpool—Cotton 3-16d.@¼d. ₱ ℔.; Flour 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Grain 4½d.@6d. ₱ bushel; Resin 1s. 9d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; Beef 2s. 6d. ₱ tc., and heavy goods 15s.@22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations.

### Review of the Chicago Breadstuff Trade for the Week Ending Oct. 7.

Flour—Receipts have been fully maintained under the generally discouraging tone of the New-York market, some concession was made during the week by holders, but the feeling became rather stronger toward the close, and the decline was nearly recovered from. To-day 90 bbls. of Desmoines sold at $4 25; 70 bbls. Aqueduct at $4 50. Last evening 200 bbls. Burlington sold at $4 37½. Spring extras may be quoted at $4 25@$4 75.

Wheat—Has been in large supply, though at the close the effect of previous storms and of the decline in price is seen in a slight diminution of the receipts. The downward tendency of the New-York market, caused by the financial difficulties, has been repeated here, and prices on Saturday reached 65c. in store for common Spring. Since then an active demand has caused a steady reaction, and the market this morning opened at 70c., in the face of the unfavorable advices of the *Anglo-Saxon* received yesterday, there being still a wide margin between Chicago and Liverpool. The New-York market being to-day reported lower, the firmness partially gave way, and the offers were restricted to 70c. for standard Spring in store. We heard of 20,000 bushels of Spring and extra Spring sold in lots to-day at 70c.@71c. in store for the former, and 73c.@74c. for the latter. We quote Spring at 70c. in store. Extra at 73c.; No. 1 Red, 88c.; No. 1 White, $1 10@$1 15.

Corn—The receipts have fallen off over one-half from those of the previous week, and prices have improved about 3c. To-day two lots, amounting to 10,000 bushels, sold at 34c. in store, and 14,000 bushels at 35c. We quote 33c.@35c. in store.

Oats—The local trade has been quite well supplied by teams, and lots in bags are dull at 28c.@30c. at the depot. In bulk, there is at the close but a slack inquiry at 26c. in store, with good supply.

Rye—Has been in better, though still in light receipt, and prices have been sustained at 53c.@55c.

Barley—Has not been quite so plenty, and has been readily [illegible] bushels sold in store to-day at the latter price.

Freights—With the gradual accumulation of the stock of all produce and the small amount of [illegible] now left, vessel owners have generally advanced their [illegible]. To-day the schooner E. W. Cross was taken for Wheat to Buffalo at 5c., and the schooner [illegible] at 5c. for the same service, for which the [illegible] declined 6½c.

### Chicago Live Stock Market.

Monday, Oct. 5, 1857.

Horses—Of course the Horse Market is dull, with the present scarcity of money. There were 141 head at the half dozen principal sale stables to-day; the season, indeed, has been a dull one here in horses, though a large number in the aggregate, larger than ever before, has been sold; one dealer informed us to-day he had bought here during this season 97 Ohio horses, all of which he has sold at the Franklin-street stable, netting him in all $16,000, a very fair sum for one dealer. Others may have done as well. Mr. White, another dealer, has sold 72 head from Lafayette, Indiana, alone. At [illegible] stable are 23 head to-day, 11 of them in from Ohio last night, but as the market is dull these will go further West. Renshaw & Baker have only 20 head, and the Phoenix some 25, and only 6 head reported sold at latter for the week. Andrews has 29 horses and 2 mules at the Randolph-street stable, but only 7 head were sold there in a week. At the New-York 11 sold, a pair this morning at $425, and 20 head remain unsold, while 30 head are at the Franklin, and they sold 15 last week and 23 in the last two weeks.

Cattle—Beef packing has fairly commenced, a few thousand head having last week been slaughtered. Cragin & Co., Hough, Hubbard & Hunt, Moore & Seaverns, and Andrew Brown, have made a commencement. These have large contracts in the country, which they are canceling as far as they can, owing to the scarcity of money; and unless the cattle come fully up to the contracts, they will certainly not be received, as they can be purchased now at lower rates, say $2 [illegible]@$2 75 ₱ cwt., gross, for common stock. They are buying but few. An eastern dealer yesterday offered $2 50, gross, for all that were worthy of Eastern shipment, but none could be had. At Myrick's, a city butcher bought 11 head, averaging 1,177 ℔s., at $3 37, gross, and a Milwaukee dealer gave $3 35 ₱ cwt. for 40 head; some 200 head of inferior cattle were left. A number are now driven into Bull's Head; a city butcher bought 25 head there Saturday, averaging some 1,150 ℔s., at $3 25 gross; quite a number are there to-day, some of which are on packers' contracts. Number received by rail last week, 1,049 head.

Hogs—Quite a number owned by an Easterner were at Myrick's, but not on sale; $6@$6 25 is yet paid ₱ 100 ℔s. gross. The latter was accepted for a drove, on time, and $6 cash refused for the same. Number received by rail last week, 2,499 head.

Sheep—Range from $2 50@$3 75 ₱ 100, gross. A flock of some 300 choice ones of Mr. Emery, at Myrick's, were sold out in lots to City butchers at $3 75. At Bull's Head is a flock of 300 also, for which $2 50 a head all round, or $3 ₱ 100 ℔s., for 100 of them was offered and refused; $3 ₱ head was asked.

### Letter from Hon. J. H. Hammond, of South Carolina.

*From the Charleston Mercury.*

Redcliffe, Friday, Oct. 2, 1857.

Messrs. Editors: My name has been mentioned in the newspapers in connection with the approaching election of United States Senator, and I have myself received many communications on the subject. It is, perhaps, proper that I should make public my determination not to be a candidate. I have never had much practical experience of public service—and for the last thirteen years—which have comprised the prime of my life—I have lived in complete retirement, devoted to agricultural pursuits, and wholly neglectful of political studies and current affairs. To commence, as it would be, a political career at 50 years of age, is impossible. It is, at least, quite impossible to me. I have never, at any time, desired a seat in the Senate; but to consent to go there now, if elected, would be to do a great injustice to the State, and the greatest violence to my own inclinations, as well as injury to all my interests.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. HAMMOND.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ The English Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. James, having completed their new edifice in 15th-st., between the 2d and 3d avs., will consecrate it on next SABBATH, Oct. 11. There will be services in the morning at 10½, in the afternoon at 3½, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Besides the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Schmidt, of Columbia College, Rev. Dr. Pohlman, of Albany, and Rev. Dr. Stork, of Philadelphia, will participate in the exercises. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Rev. Abel Stevens will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M., and stated preaching at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the First-place Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of First-place and Henry-st., South Brooklyn. Sabbath School at 9½ o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M. N. B.—The Church is within a short distance of the Hamilton-av. Ferry. Strangers are invited to attend.

☞ Central Park Baptist Church, 53d-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway. Sermon on SUNDAY MORNING, Oct. 11, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. P. F. Jones; at 3½ o'clock P. M., by Rev. N. B. Baldwin, of Philadelphia; at 7 o'clock, by Rev. E. F. Strickland, recently a celebrated actor in Europe and America, and late manager and actor in the Theatre of Louisville, Ky.

☞ Free Church of the Good Angels, corner of Union and Court sts., South Brooklyn; entrance on Union-st. Rev. Edward Dezeng having accepted a call to the Rectorship of the above Church, will enter upon its duties the first Sunday in October; on and after that date stated and regular service will be held every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

☞ North Reformed Dutch Church—Corner of William and Fulton sts.; preaching at 10½ A. M., and at 3½ in the AFTERNOON. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited to attend. Seats will be furnished by the sexton. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock in the MORNING and at 2 in the AFTERNOON. Prayer meeting every Friday evening at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

☞ Self-Reliance and the Fortitude Needful for the Times, will be the subject of a discourse to be delivered in the Pacific-st. M. E. Church, corner of Clinton and Pacific sts., Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. Kennaday, Pastor, on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Service also at 10½ o'clock A. M., conducted by the Pastor. The public, especially young men, invited to attend.

☞ John-Street, First M. E. Church, John-Street.—Preaching next SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. Charles E. Harris, pastor. Morning subject—*The Religion of Commerce*; suggested by the present financial crisis. Services to commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Strangers are invited to attend. Seats free.

☞ Romanism Exposed on Apostolic Principles and Plans.—Rev. Dr. McMenamy will (D. V.) return to his original mission premises in Spring-st. Hall, (No. 185 Spring-st.,) between Sullivan and Thompson, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. A cordial invitation to all.

☞ First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Duffield-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) by the Pastor, Rev. David J. Patterson, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers invited. Seats free.

☞ "The Captivity."—First Free-Will Baptist Church, worshiping in Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts. Rev. D. M. Graham, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and Lecture at 7½ in the EVENING. Subject as above. Seats free.

☞ Turkey in Europe.—Rev. Dr. Schauffler of Constantinople, will give an account of the religion movement in European Turkey, at the City Assembly Rooms, (Tabernacle Church, No. 448 Broadway,) TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Lectures to Young Men in South Brooklyn.—The second of the series of lectures will be given in the South Congregational Church, corner President and Court sts., on SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Rufus W. Clark. Subject—*Energy of Character*.

☞ Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Broome and Greene sts.—The Pastor, Rev. Peter Stryker, (D. V.,) will preach a discourse TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, Oct. 11, on *God's voice in the present financial crisis*. Service at 4 o'clock.

☞ Rev. T. L. Harris will preach at Descombes' Rooms, No. 764 Broadway, east side, five doors above 8th-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M.; EVENING at 7½—the fourth of a Course of Lectures. Subject—*Light and Heat and their Spiritual Correspondences*.

☞ Rev. F. S. Wiley, Rector of Christ Church, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., NEXT SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 11. Services at this Church at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

☞ The First Congregational Methodist Church, in Lawrence, corner Tillary st., Brooklyn. Preaching by Rev. S. A. Baker, at the usual hours of service TO-MORROW, (Sunday.) Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

☞ The World's Great Crisis.—SAMUEL SHEFFIELD SNOW, Messenger of God, will preach TO-MORROW at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Subject—*The Impending Great Crisis*—*i. e., The World's Conflagration*. Public invited. Seats free.

☞ The Free Church of the Holy Evangelists, corner of Beekman and Cliff sts., is open for Divine Service every SUNDAY, at 10½, 4, and 7½ in the EVENING. The public are invited to attend.

☞ Oliver-Street Baptist Church.—Rev. T. R. Howlett will preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, being the last Sabbath of his engagement. Prayer meeting in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

☞ United Protestant Church, No. [illegible] 6th-av., near 43d-st.—Rev. C. H. HARVEY will (D. V.) deliver a Discourse TO-MORROW MORNING at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Wilderness State of the Church at the Present Day*.

☞ Church on the Heights, Brooklyn.—Rev. Dr. Bethune will preach in this Church (corner of Pierrepont-st. and Monroe-place) TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Evening Service will commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Lee-avenue Church, Brooklyn.—Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, of New-York, is expected to preach TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. Sabbath School meeting in the evening at 7 o'clock.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ Episcopal Grace Church of the Holy Martyrs—Forsyth-st., between Canal and Hester.—Divine Service at the usual hours, Morning and Evening. Rev. James Millett, Rector. Sermon TO-MORROW EVENING, by Rev. Benjamin I. Haight, D. D., Assistant Minister of Trinity Parish. All the seats are free.

☞ Protestant Episcopal Mission Church, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, in charge of Rev. Homer G. Dickson. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. All are invited. Seats free [illegible].

☞ Rev. Dr. Van Zandt will deliver a discourse on *The Moral Aspect of the Times*, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Central Reformed Dutch Church on 9th-st.

☞ There will be Divine Service and Sermon in the Chapel of St. Luke's Hospital, in 54th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, Oct. 11, at 4 o'clock.

☞ Market-Street Church.—Rev. T. L. Cuyler will deliver the first of a series of four discourses, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The power of God*. Seats provided for strangers.

☞ Greene-street M. E. Church.—Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D. 10½ A. M.: Subject—*Christian Missions*. 3 P. M., Sacrament; 7½ P. M., discourse on *Missions* by the Pastor, Rev. J. T. Peck, D. D.

☞ Fifth-avenue Baptist Church.—Preaching TO-MORROW, Oct. 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M., by Rev. Sidney A. Corey.

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NO. 42 IRVING-PLACE.

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## BOARDING.

BOARD.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED-rooms may be obtained at MRS. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING IN A FRENCH FAMILY.—A gentleman and lady can be accommodated with a furnished front room and bed-room in a first-class house. Dinner only for the lady. Access by the Amity-st. and Bleecker-st. stages and 6th-av. cars. References required. Apply at No. 13 Ashland-place, Perry-st.

BOARDING.—A SMALL FAMILY OR THREE young men can be accommodated on moderate terms in a private family, with all the comforts of home; there are no other boarders; situate in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from James-slip and 10th-st. ferry. Apply to J. WELLSLAGER, No. 13 Wall-st., up stairs.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, NEAR 13th-st. and 5th av., will let a large second-story furnished back room to two pious young men, with breakfast and tea, fire, light, and bath, for $14 per week, or to one person at $10 per week. Satisfactory references required. Address M. N. D., box No. 2,040 Lower Post-office.

BOARDING—WITH A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily; suites of rooms on second floor, with private parlor, furnished or unfurnished room for two single gentlemen on third floor. Reference exchanged. Apply at No. 141 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

BOARDING.—BOARDING IN BROOKLYN, E. D., may be had, with breakfast and tea, dinners on Sundays, for two or three single gentlemen, in a private family, pleasantly situated, within three minutes' walk of the ferries. Address, with real name and place of business, C. B. H., *Times* office.

BOARDING.—TO LET WITH BOARD AT NO. 20 Clinton-place, a few doors West of the 5th-av., a handsome suite of rooms on the 2d floor; also, on the third to families or single gentlemen; the house contains all the modern improvements; references exchanged.

BOARDING.—HANDSOME ROOMS WITH board to be had in one of the most eligible locations in the City. Apply at No. 4 Union-square. References required.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with board in a first-class house on Murray Hill, at No. 63 East 40th-st., where all the comforts of a home will be afforded. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT PARLOR AND BED-rooms may be obtained for single gentlemen, or a small family, at No. 18 10th-av. Those who respect the Sabbath preferred.

BOARDING.—ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, with board, can be had at No. 147 9th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—MAY BE HAD for one or two single gentlemen in a private family, pleasantly situated. The house is near to the cars and Wall-st. Ferry, with a large well-furnished room with gas and baths. Address, with real name only and place of business, S. A., *Times* Office, or Brooklyn Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE young gentlemen can obtain good rooms with partial board, dinner on Sundays, in a very pleasant location. Those desiring comfort and a good home will apply to No. 286 Jay-st., near Willoughby. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—MAY BE OBtained in one of the most delightful locations in South Brooklyn, in a house containing all the modern improvements, by applying in Carroll-place, seventh house east of Court-st., opposite Carroll-park.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—NO. 186 ATlantic-st., near Clinton-st., in a private family. Convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—UNTIL the 1st of May next, in a private family for two adults and four children, or a small plainly furnished house for the same. Terms must be moderate. References exchanged. Address XXX, *Times* Office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY AND TWO small children, (about 6 and 8 years,) in a private family, where very few if any other boarders are taken. Location within half a mile of Washington-square preferred. One good-sized room will answer. A note addressed Mrs. W. J., Box No. 1,464 Post-Office, stating terms, which must be moderate, will be attended to. References exchanged. Payments weekly if desired.

BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO GENTLEMEN and their wives, in the vicinity of Union-square, in a private family, or where there are but few other boarders. A suite of rooms on the third floor preferred. Address Box No. 3,547 Post-Office.

WANTED—BOARD IN BROOKLYN, FOR THE Winter, with a private family, by a gentleman and wife, with child and nurse. Address, stating locality, extent of accommodation, and terms, M. H., Box No. 3,680 New-York Post-Office.

MURRAY HILL.—TO LET, WITH PRIVATE table or otherwise, a pleasant front parlor and bedroom attached, a room on the first floor, or pleasant rooms on the fourth floor; house, first-class location; retired family, a clergyman's; terms moderate. Apply at No. 36 East 35th-st. Madison-av. stages pass near the door.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let a suite of furnished rooms on second floor with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 42 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF FURNISHED apartments, a parlor with two bedrooms adjoining, having gas, hot and cold water, with exclusive use of bath-room, comprising the entire third floor, may be obtained by a desirable party of gentlemen, without board, with a genteel family, in 8th-st., near Broadway. References exchanged. Terms $15 per week. Address, giving name, COMFORT, Box No. 58 Post-Office.

TO LET—A HANDSOME FRONT PARLOR AND bedroom connecting, on second floor, together or separately, to gentlemen, with or without breakfast and tea. Also, one or two other rooms. House has every convenience, and in a delightful location. No. 259 Greene-st., near Clinton-place.

TO LET—SMALL PARLOR, BEDROOM AND bathroom adjoining, furnished or unfurnished, with or without breakfast and tea; also, one or two attic rooms with a plain genteel family, at No. 80 Franklin-st.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS IN A FIRST-class house, elegantly furnished, and private table. Reference of first respectability required and given. Apply at No. 48 Clinton-place.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A DECENT WOMAN, A [illegible] [illegible] washing and ironing [illegible] make up of all varieties [illegible] [illegible] chambermaid [illegible] references; they will go a short distance in the country, together or separate. Call at No. 246 [illegible].

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE [illegible] women, situations [illegible] a first-rate plain cook [illegible] as chambermaid; is a first-rate plain sewer [illegible] willing to assist in the washing and ironing [illegible] ladies' dresses in the best style [illegible] reference. Call at No. 219 East [illegible].

WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN OF RESPECTAbility, with superior references, wishes to do chamberwork and waiting [illegible] [illegible] No charge to employers [illegible] vants. Also several well-recommended [illegible] work, at $8 a month, and young girls [illegible].

WANTED—BY TWO MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant young women, sisters, situations [illegible] ladies' maid [illegible] chambermaid [illegible] best of reference from her last place, where she has lived for more than five years. The other as nurse or chambermaid; is very fond of children. Apply at No. [illegible] West 20th-st., near 7th av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country as a good cook, and to wash and iron, or chambermaid and waiter, as nurse and seamstress, as nurse and chambermaid, or as a first-class chambermaid [illegible] good cook, as laundress, as chambermaid and waitress, and to do general housework by very competent girls. Call at No. [illegible] av., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and dressmaker; is a good cutter and fitter; can wait on ladies; has no objection to go South with a family; understands all kinds of sewing; can do chamber work if required. Has good best city references. Can be seen for two days at No. 87 Walker-st., corner of Elm, room No. 8.

WANTED.—A MAN OF TWENTY YEARS EXperience is desirous of obtaining employment in the iron manufacturing business; has heated, hammered, puddled and run scrap furnaces, and understands the business in all its branches, and is the best scrap forger in the Union. Address THE HAMMER, [illegible]ville, N. Y.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO [illegible] women, (Protestants;) one desires [illegible] travel with a lady or family going South; is a [illegible] [illegible]; can cut and fit; has a good address [illegible] disposition. The other a good cook, washer and ironer; highly recommended for cleanliness and competency. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A [illegible] Ireland woman, of long experience, as cook [illegible] and ironer, thorough meat and pastry cook [illegible] baker; is a steady, reliable person, [illegible] ployer, having filled a place of trust for many years [illegible] unquestionable reference. Can be seen for [illegible] No. 208 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man; a situation as coachman; one that has [illegible] commanded for many years for his safe driving [illegible] produce the best of City references; has no objection to the country. Please call or address J. P. F., No. [illegible] or at Mr. Towden's, Harness-Maker, No. [illegible] 2 days.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN who wishes to return to her friends in [illegible] situation as ladies' maid, or as nurse, with some family going to Europe; has crossed the Atlantic several times [illegible] is never sea-sick. Refers to her present employer at No. 80 Clinton-place, where she may be seen.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID and Seamstress; can cut and make ladies' and children's clothes, and do up fine muslins beautifully, and will be highly recommended; would go South. Address No. 69 17th-st., corner of 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBER-work or take care of children, by a young Protestant girl, between 16 and 17 years of age, who is strong and healthy and willing to work. She may be seen for two days, at No. 63 East 27th-st., near 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG [illegible] as seamstress in a private family; she understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 194 Court-st., between Amity and Pacific sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and to do plain sewing. Can take charge of a baby from a month, and bring it up by hand if required. Willing to travel. Can be seen until engaged at No. [illegible] st., near Bowery.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE WISHES a situation; can take the entire charge of children. Apply at No. 29 Second-place, Brooklyn, where she is living, and can furnish the best of reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN girl, a situation to do light chamberwork, or to take care of children. Apply for two days at No. [illegible] Good references given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing or plain sewing. Good City references given. Can be seen at her last place, No. 141 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE well recommended girl for general housework in a small, private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Call at No. 217 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A WHOLESALE OR retail drug store, by an American, [illegible] years of age, to learn the business. Apply to No. [illegible] JOHN H. BEAL. Can come well recommended.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant girl, to cook, wash and iron; is a good cook, washer and ironer; has good references, and no objections to the country. Call at No. 217 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as waiter or chambermaid and waiter. Best of city references. Call at No. 3 Milligan-place, 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by a Protestant man; of long experience, and has good City reference. Address, ROBERT JACKSON, No. 333 [illegible].

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN ENGLISH GIRL as cook, washer and ironer, or by a young girl as chambermaid. Can be seen at their present employer's, No. 149 Madison-st., for three days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH WOman from London, as seamstress in a gentleman's family. Is fully competent to do all kinds of [illegible]. Apply, for two days, at No. 337 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. [illegible] 17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 160 West 27th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL TO take care of children, and do plain sewing. Call at No. 263 1st-av., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do general housework. Apply at No. 169 Varick-st., corner of King, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION AS nurse and seamstress, or to do light chamberwork. Call at No. 46 Clinton-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HEALTHY YOUNG married woman as wet nurse; her baby is two weeks old. Call at No. 118 Sullivan-st.

TO SOUTHERNERS.—A YOUNG LADY HAVing a sewing machine of her own would like a situation to go South; she has had one year's experience at operating; has a perfect knowledge of managing the machine and can use the gauge. Call or address OPERATOR, No. 367 10th-st.

COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE.—Owing to hard times, and being anxious to give the girls a chance before Winter sets in, the St. Mark's Employment Office, No. 24 3d-av., Bible House, will give employers servants, free of charge, till further notice.

A GOOD SUPPLY OF SERVANTS, SUITAble for private and public houses, are now at No. 16 6th-av., and No. 359 Bowery, near 4th-st., wanting employment. Many are well recommended and will be satisfied with moderate wages in the City or country.

C. MASON.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. [illegible]-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and to do general housework. Families returned from the country had better call.

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A NURSE, BY A FAMILY AT TARRYtown; one who is competent to do her duties in every respect, a Protestant, and must understand plain sewing, be willing and obliging, well recommended; wages $8. Apply at No. 48 Concord-st., Brooklyn, between 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—A GOOD SERVANT, ONE TO DO general housework for a small family. Scotch, German, or American preferred. None need apply unless neat and honest, one capable of doing thorough housework. Call at No. 11 2d-st.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, and all kinds of domestic servants, at No. 4 6th-av. N. B.—Situations procured for good servants without delay.

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

## KEROSENE OILS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Kerosene Oil Company announce to their agents and customers that they have discovered a process by which all unpleasant odor is entirely removed from Kerosene.

KEROSENE LAMP FOR THE MILLION.

The burner of this lamp, at a slight expense, can be attached to any ordinary lamp, and burns at an expense of one-quarter of one cent per hour, and gives the light of three candles.

Samples can be seen at the office and at the Crystal Palace.

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No. 80 Beaver-st., New-York.

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GOULD, DIKEMAN & FISH.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SATURDAY, OCT. 10, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning ... served to ... cents a week; mailed ...

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; ... for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; Eight ... Twelve Dollars; Twenty copies for Twenty ...

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.—Bills of all specie-paying Banks received at par.

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## To Correspondents.

... anonymous communications will receive no attention. All ... must be accompanied by the ... name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the good faith ...

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent ...

... correspondence containing important news, from ... of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be ...

## [illegible] Arrangements for Procuring European News.

In consequence of the temporary failure of the Atlantic telegraph cable, the TIMES, in conjunction with the members of the New-York Associated Press, has ... by employing a substantial news yacht at ..., for the purpose of boarding, off Cape Race, the steamers from Liverpool, Southampton, ..., Glasgow, &c., &c., and in this enterprise, important to the whole public of the United States and British American Provinces—we hope to obtain the hearty cooperation of all the owners and commanders of the several steamship lines now established. If the Press should be seconded in this arrangement by the commanders of the steamers, there is no reason to doubt but that we shall be able to obtain the news from a large majority of the steamers passing within ten or fifteen miles of Cape Race, and by availing ourselves of the New-York and Newfoundland Telegraph Line, which is kept in admirable order, we shall be able to spread the European news before our readers in about six or eight days from the time it leaves the English shores.

The news yacht—a substantial, well-manned schooner, of about 150 tons—will be stationed ten miles ... south of the Cape Race light, and will carry a ... flag, with a black ball in its centre. At night the yacht will display two bold lights, and at short intervals will send up sky rockets. Should the yacht, from any temporary cause, be removed from her regular station, as above, commanders are nevertheless requested to throw over the news parcel as near as possible at the point indicated, in the hope that the same may be subsequently picked up in season to make the intelligence valuable to us.

This arrangement will involve very heavy expenditures, but the Associated Press cheerfully assume the burden, not doubting that the public will properly appreciate their efforts and sacrifices to promote the interests of the commercial public and the pleasure of the general reader.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Niagara's mails reached this City yesterday afternoon from Boston. There is little intelligence beyond the ample summary telegraphed from Halifax. It is understood that the conference for the settlement of the Spanish-Mexican dispute will be held in London, though Spain is anxious to have it in Madrid. With regard to the Imperial meeting at Stuttgardt, it is not believed that it will be followed by any important political results. The London Times urges the two Emperors to turn their attention to a general disbanding of large standing armies in Europe. We publish among our foreign extracts a very interesting description of the Indian mutineer, NENA SAHIB. The account was furnished to the London *Illustrated Times* by one who had spent over a month with NENA, and had an opportunity of visiting his harem. The trial of CARPENTIER and others, accused of having plundered the Western Railway Company of France, commenced on the 22d ult. We give elsewhere an abstract of the proceedings. About 40 witnesses, it is said, will be examined, including the capitalists ROTHSCHILD, HOTTINGUER and [illegible].

The result of the Kansas election is still in uncertainty, the reports being extremely contradictory, though if the figures which have thus far reached us should prove authentic, they indicate the success of the Free State men. In the present state of uncertainty, however, we can venture no opinion.

For the sake of facilitating the formation of a treaty with the Republic of Nicaragua to permanently secure to the United States the privilege of the Transit route, it is now thought probable that the present Government will be recognized by the reception of its Minister, Señor YRISSARRI, who has been in Washington some time waiting the pleasure of our Government.

Rev. Mr. SAWYER has written a reply to the letter from Col. NETHERLAND, which we published some days since, concerning the punishment of a negro slave belonging to him, alleged to have been attended with circumstances of unusual cruelty. We publish Mr. SAWYER's letter as an act of justice to him,—but the controversy has now assumed too much of a personal character as to be of interest to the public at large.

A report has gone the rounds of the press, of an encounter between Col. WIGFALL and Mr. EVANS, in Texas, in which shots were exchanged and one of the parties killed. We understand that letters have been received from members of Col. W.'s family to the 19th of September, which lead to the belief that the whole statement is untrue.

The New-York State Fair at Buffalo closed yesterday, after an oration from Hon. EDWARD EVERETT. The total receipts this year have been $16,000.

The failures among the merchants continued yesterday, and several leading firms went to protest. A run was made on the Park and Bowery Banks. The first lost but $30,000 in gold, out of a reserve of nearly $400,000. The other broke down, and was last night suspended from the Clearing-House. The depositors are the only sufferers, as the circulating notes are secured at Albany, and will be received to-day, as usual, by all the other banks. The Bank must not be confounded with the Bowery Savings Bank, in the same locality, as was unfortunately done between the Central Bank, in Chambers-street, and the Chambers-street Savings', in 1854. The capital carried down is only $856,000, to double the amount of which the stockholders are liable to their depositors.

The General Produce Markets appeared very dull yesterday. Superfine State Flour was scarce and in request at rather firmer rates. Other kinds of Flour were in slack demand at languid prices. Wheat, Rye and Barley were inactive, and buyers had any existing advantage. Corn was moderately dealt in, but it closed down about 2c. ⅌ bushel. Despite the exchange difficulties, we have reports of a pretty vigorous forwarding movement in Breadstuffs. The shipments from Milwaukee so far this season comprise 141,400 bbls. of Flour and 1,755,000 bushels of Wheat. Chicago received 12,000 bbls. Flour, 608,000 bushels Wheat, 57 bushels Corn, and 50,000 bushels Oats,—and shipped 3,900 bbls. Flour, 456,000 bushels Wheat, 72,000 bushels Corn, and 40,000 bushels Oats, during the week ending Oct. 7. Fifteen or sixteen vessels loading in the port of New-York for Liverpool will carry out nearly 500,000 bushels of Wheat. Provisions, Groceries and most other articles were quite depressed, and prices generally favored buyers. [illegible]

... in our issue of Thursday. ... accused was thoroughly established, and the Jury, after a few minutes deliberation, convicted him. The Recorder, in passing sentence, remarked that the prisoner had been only two or three months in this country, but that his reputation had preceded him, and that, in Germany, he had been three times imprisoned for similar offences. Leniency, in his case, would be misplaced. The Court, therefore, sentenced him to imprisonment for life in the State Prison.

The Board of Police Commissioners held a long session yesterday. A *mandamus* was produced against Mr. BOWEN, issued by Judge PEABODY, for payment for 4,000 glass ballot-boxes, at $15 each—$60,000. They decided to pay the special policemen in the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards, and refused to discharge them. Mayor WOOD took the ground that there were several hundred of the old force who had not been properly discharged, and that, in consequence, there were no vacancies.

A meeting of the ladies of New-York was held yesterday afternoon, at Niblo's Concert Room, to initiate and organize a movement to raise a sum for the benefit of the widow and daughter of the late Commander HERNDON. The assemblage was respectable, though not so large as might have been expected. Addresses were made by WM. M. EVARTS, Esq., JAMES BROOKS, Esq., and others, and arrangements were made for the opening of subscriptions. The meeting was presided over by Hon. WM. A. DUER.

The Central Bank of Brooklyn was closed, yesterday, by an injunction granted by Judge BIRDSEYE, of the Supreme Court, on the application of DANIEL S. QUIMBY, a Director and depositor. JOHN S. SPADER, the paying Teller, was appointed Receiver.

The Americans and Republicans in the Second Senatorial District of Kings County, last evening united upon ABIJAH MANN as a candidate for the Senate.

## The Public and the Panic.

It would be very pleasant, if it were possible, to believe that everything *is*, just as it ought to be,—and that the present panic, which never ought to have arisen, is steadily and rapidly subsiding. But unfortunately the fact is otherwise. Everybody says that everybody ought to have confidence in everybody else;—but nobody seems to act upon what everybody thus advises. The public feeling, instead of becoming calmer and cooler, grows more feverish every day. The slightest rumor startles every one, and this increase in public distrust is especially marked in regard to the Banks. The whole community has stood firmly by them from the beginning. Depositors and bill-holders have all believed in their soundness and in the good judgment and discretion of their management. The public have felt proud of their position, and have been willing and eager to aid them in maintaining it. But they have at the same time looked to them for some active measures of relief. Seeing how utterly the business of the whole country has been paralyzed—how impossible it is to move the produce of the West to the Eastern markets, where it is so greatly needed, and how important to the best interests of the whole country it is that this state of things should not continue—the great body of our business men have relied upon the Banks' taking some early and efficient steps to provide a remedy. They knew their embarrassments, and were willing to give ample time for mutual consultation and the adoption of some harmonious plan of action. *But they see no signs of such a movement.* All the indications point the other way. The Banks evince no disposition to aid in relieving the blockaded and beleaguered business of the country. They show no sympathy either with merchants of our own City, or with the interior of the State and country. They demand the confidence of the public, but give nobody *their* confidence in return. They seem disposed to shut themselves up in their own fortresses—build up a Chinese wall between themselves and the rest of the State, and endeavor, each for himself, to take the best care he can of his own possessions. Their attempts at concert of action have been abortive, and their promises to the public have been delusive. Last week they agreed to *expand* their discounts three millions, and at once *diminished* them two. Yesterday, and the day before, they held conferences and consultations, which proved to be neither harmonious nor confidential, and which ended in the solemn promulgation of their heartfelt desire to do their duty to themselves and to the rest of mankind! and, on the strength of such assurances, after such an experience, they claim the continued confidence of the public.

It is our duty to tell them that they run a very serious risk of losing it altogether. Faint and utterly groundless rumors through the streets produced a run upon one or two of the City Banks yesterday, which, being fortunately confined to the bill-holders, produced no serious ill results. But the same distrust which led to this, will ere long lead to still more formidable movements from depositors, unless it is relieved by something more effectual than the empty and broken promises by which the public has been hitherto amused. If the Banks desire the confidence of the community, they must do something to deserve it. The course they are now pursuing compels all men in business to withdraw their deposits—and every indication of increasing weakness here augments and perpetuates the evil. The hostile attitude assumed towards the Banks of the Interior—for this constant and obstinate distrust of them amounts to practical hostility—is also becoming an element of public disquietude. We hope ere long to be able to chronicle the restoration to the whole community of a feeling of confidence in the Banks and the business prospects of the country;—but we do not expect to do so until the Banks themselves shall take some steps to invite and secure it.

A REFUGE FOR THE ENGLISH ARISTOCRACY.—We notice in some of the English papers serious forebodings that the aristocracy is in danger of physical deterioration, from the lack of a proper field of healthful and manly exercise during the parliamentary recess. The moors are losing their attractions, game is rapidly disappearing from the hills of Scotland, and salmon have become so scarce in the rivers as hardly to repay the attempts of an amateur fisherman to catch them. There is an alarming dearth of game this season; the "black game" has entirely disappeared, and red deer have become alarmingly scarce in the Highlands. In a few more seasons there will be nothing to shoot in the British Islands, and the young scions of noble families will be deprived of these temptations to the heathery ... in keeping up their due physical condition. It has been suggested that when the moors give out, the next resort should be to Algiers, and that the noble British youth should imitate M. GERARD, and indulge in lion-hunting in the place of deer-stalking and grouse-shooting. But the great objection to this kind of sporting will be that it can only be enjoyed in an enervating climate; the invigorating atmosphere of the hills and moors will be wanting. It will be much better for the British aristocrats when they are in pursuit of healthful and manly sports to put on their shooting-jackets, and take a run across the Atlantic. In little more than a fortnight after leaving St. James'-street they might find themselves in the Adirondack region, where they may find a much greater abundance and variety of game than Scotland has ever afforded. There are bears and deers in abundance, and now and then a moose, and the healthiest atmosphere that ever expanded human lungs. Most of the Britons who have come over here on sporting tours have thought it necessary to start off to the Rocky Mountains to shoot buffalo. But there is a hunting-ground within the limits of our own State, and within twenty-four reach from this City, which offers much greater temptations than the prairies or the Rocky Mountains, and which is as near to London, in point of time, as Glentilt was twenty years ago.

## Our Foreign Debts.

There is nothing one hears oftener at the present moment than that it is our borrowing from England to make railways that has ruined us. No explanation of the crisis is half as rife as this; not one comes more readily to the lips of the hundreds of thousands who are attempting every day, each for himself, to solve the great problem of "the crisis." How this theory of our break-down ever became current, we cannot for the life of us imagine. That it should have obtained credence for one week, in an intelligent and even acute commercial community, furnishes us every day with fresh matter for astonishment.

The facts of the case are simply these: We have borrowed from Europe some eighty millions of dollars, all, or nearly all of which we have invested in the construction of railroads. In return for this sum we have paid bonds which have cost us exactly the paper on which they are written. Two or three thousand dollars would probably pay for the whole lost, so that it may be fairly stated that we have received this enormous pile in cash in the space of a very few years, and have applied every cent of it to our own purposes. Let us see what these purposes have been. Let us see whether it has been spent in "toys, or lust, or wine?" With it we have added fresh sovereignties to the Union. There can be little doubt that we owe Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Kansas, and Minnesota, more to foreign capital than anything else. It has enabled us to penetrate, clear and cultivate millions of acres of wilderness, which without it would have been, for a century to come, the hunting ground of the trapper and the lair of wild beasts. It has covered this vast area with an industrious and thriving population, whose corn has for a quarter of a century choked our warehouses and fed half Europe. In doing all this, too, it has furnished an outlet for the human tide which flows with such unflagging energy from the seaboard States of the North, those great *officinæ gentium*. Had the New-England States had no better means of pouring their surplus hands westward to-day than they possessed at the beginning of the present century, we should have to chronicle worse horrors of Lowell and Lawrence than have ever been pictured of Manchester or Leeds. The present crisis has, we are told, consigned thousands of operatives to destitution. Well: without the railroads whose existence we deplore, tens of thousands who are to-day following the plow, happy and prosperous, on the prairies of Illinois, and in the woods of Michigan, would be craving charity at the hands of New-York and Boston Christians. Thousands whom the bursting of Banks to-day only deprives of a new coat or silk dress, would then be deprived of bread by a single suspension. The railroads, for the one stockholder they have ruined, have, we repeat, been the means of transporting a thousand families from destitution to plenty, and of adding more than a third to the sum total of the national wealth, not in bills, nor in specie, but in corn, and wine, and cattle, and manufactures.

With what ludicrous bewilderment an English capitalist who has invested his money in American railroad stock must take up some of our "leading journals" and peruse the outflow of monetary wisdom to be found therein. He is deploring day by day the unfortunate way in which he has disposed of his accumulations—deploring—and who can blame him?—the fact that he has been fool enough to lend to those who cannot hope to pay him the principal, and may any day prove unable to pay even the interest. What a whimsical confusion of ideas must arise in his brain, when, on taking up an American newspaper, he learns from it that his profusion in lending has been the ruin of his debtor—that his making railways for the American people at his own expense, and without any prospect of reimbursement, has led to a monetary crisis, pulled down some of the first houses in New-York, and led to a suspension of specie payments in Philadelphia. Oh! for one hour of SYDNEY SMITH! He applied his lash to the back of the monster Repudiation, but what would he say to the generation which not only borrows, and is unable to pay, but ascribes its impoverishment to the receipt of the loan! "Why don't you return me my money?" says John Bull. "Ah, you rascal," says Jonathan, "I wish you had never lent it to me. I have made roads with it, on which I travel daily, and bring my goods to market, and without which I could not possibly get on. I cannot pay you; I never expect to be able to pay you; and the consequence is, I am beggared. You are a lucky dog to have got rid of it."

If we go on weeping much longer over the swarm of bonds we have sent to Europe, we shall have the world laughing at us. The real subject for lamentation is the fact that we are ruining our creditors by our own recklessness, not that our creditors' money has ruined us. It is the absurd confidence we repose in one another, not the confidence which foreigners have reposed in us, which is working our destruction. The less we say about our railroad calamity, the better for our own credit.

## The Police Commission.

General NYE has returned to the City and to the Board of Police Commissioners. We learn the fact from a note which he has addressed to us, and which will be found in another column of the TIMES. Gen. NYE complains that we have done him injustice, in alleging that he was actively connected with a political party, to the neglect of his official duties and in direct violation of the rules and regulations of the Police Department. To refute our statements he asserts that he has only attended *two* party meetings since the canvass opened. His recent absence was due to professional, instead of political, engagements. So far as we are concerned we are very happy to submit these facts, on General NYE's behalf, to the public judgment. Whether they refute, or confirm, what we have already said, we are willing the public should judge. Now that General NYE has returned, we presume the "obvious reasons" which have hitherto prevented a session of the Board, will no longer have that effect; and as he resents the intimation that political considerations have any influence whatever upon his official conduct, we trust he will at once enter upon some course of action which shall relieve the Board from its present paralysis, and give us a full, vigorous and efficient Police Department.

The condition of the Department is certainly singular. The new law continued the members of the old Police in office until they should be dismissed. The new Board dismissed a large number of them, previous to the decision of the Court of Appeals, for not recognizing its authority and obeying its orders. When that decision came, Mayor WOOD *disbanded* the rest! This act, on his part, was as inexplicable as it was extraordinary. He had no more power or legal right to disband the Police, than he had to disband the regular army; and in assuming to do it, he was only turning out of office the very men who had stood by him from the very beginning of his crusade. But his proclamation called upon them to go at once to the station-houses, and surrender their stars and other emblems of office: and supposing the advice to come from a friend and to be well meant, the most of them followed these directions. If they had not done so they would have remained in office, unless removed for cause, to this day. For the action of the Board of Supervisors, fixing the number of the Metropolitan Police at *five*, also provided that this should not in any way interfere with the then existing force.

Having thus succeeded, first in enticing the Police to embark with him in the war against the new Board, and secondly in wheedling them out of office, Mayor WOOD refused to attend the meetings: and the new Board went on gradually filling up the Department until the sudden resignation of Mr. DRAPER gave the Mayor an opportunity of blocking the business of the Board, when he took his seat as a member and has been constant in his attendance ever since. His principal business has been to prevent the Board from doing anything. His Democratic associate, Mayor POWELL, acts merely as his echo and instrument. Mr. CHOLWELL, the American member, seems to have disposed of his vote to them:—and these three, constituting half the Board, steadily and effectually nullify the action of the three Republican members. Thus affairs stand now. The Police consist of about 800 men. We believe them to be men of much better character and quite as efficient as the old Police, which consisted of over 1,200. But this is faint praise. Everybody knows that it is not an adequate force for the preservation of order, the protection of property and the punishment of crime in this great City. Mayor WOOD knows it, for while he was at the head of the Police he was constantly asserting that 1,200 men were not enough for that purpose. Yet, unless we have been misinformed, he now resists every attempt to add a single man to the existing force, and even does all in his power to prevent the payment of thirty or forty of the old force, employed as special policemen and doing duty every day. We have no doubt that Mayor WOOD will do everything in his power to cripple the Police and destroy its usefulness—as it is only by such a result that he hopes to induce the public again to place the control of the Department in his hands.

But the public care nothing whatever for these personal and political wrangles. They demand an efficient Police, and they look to the Board of Commissioners to furnish it. It is the duty of General NYE, and of every other member of the Board, to do everything in his power to accomplish that object. Let them propose such measures as the case requires, and then let them give to the public the names of the men who resist and defeat them. Thus far the whole Board seems to have been in a state of suspended animation. The active control and management of the Police force seems to be vigorous and efficient. The Superintendent acts with promptness and firmness, and the subordinate officers, so far as we are aware, merit decided commendation for the manner in which they discharge their duties. But the Board of Commissioners, which is the head and heart of the whole Department, is lamentably slow and inefficient. Now that General NYE has returned from his professional engagements, and announces that he has returned to the performance of his official duties, we trust that he will infuse some fresh life into the concern, and prompt it to do something towards satisfying the just expectations of the public.

PUBLIC OMNIBUSES.—The Board of Aldermen has adopted a resolution directing omnibuses to be driven at a uniform speed. While our authorities have this matter in hand, they would do well to take some steps in regard to the overcrowding of public vehicles of all kinds. The City Railroads have always taken in as many persons as could obtain standing room inside or a foothold on the platforms, and, since the adoption of the plan requiring payment on entering, the omnibuses do the same thing. Nothing is more common now than for stages to crowd 14, 15 or 16 into room designed for 12. If our City Government keeps up the sham of pretending to regulate the public conveyances, it should give some attention to this matter.

THE LIQUOR LAW.—We see by the Albany *Argus* of the 8th inst., that Judge HARRIS and Judge WRIGHT have decided that it is not an indictable offence to sell liquor on Sunday, unless the party so indicted is licensed as an innkeeper. This decision ... the ground ... be prosecuted ... The Recorder ... judicial decision upon the Maine liquor law, which was subsequently sustained by the Court of Appeals. It is probable, notwithstanding the adverse action of Judge RUSSELL, that the indictments now pending in the Court of Sessions under this act will be quashed, in accordance with the decisions of Judges HARRIS and WRIGHT. This is a curious defect in the law certainly, and must have been purely accidental. Persons who are licensed to sell liquor commit a misdemeanor in selling on Sunday and are punishable by imprisonment;—those who are not licensed are punished only by a fine.

A RELIC FROM DELHI.—We had the privilege the other day of examining a very curious relic from Delhi—that city of the Great Mogul which now fills so large a space in the mind of the civilized world. It was the very last thing that we should have expected from that City of Mosques and Indian splendors. It was a file of a Punchy paper, published up to the very week of the Sepoy revolt, called the *Delhi Sketch Book*. It was very well illustrated, and well written, full of local jokes and bad puns. The Sepoy and the poor East Indian were, of course, the subjects of fun; they were, in all cases, represented in a degraded position, acting the part of menials to John Company's servants, and generally on their knees before their haughty masters. But there has been a sad reverse since, and the Sepoy has taken a terrible revenge for the indignities put upon him. We doubt if the publication of the *Delhi Sketch Book* will be resumed when the city falls into the possession of the British authorities again. The Sepoy will hardly be regarded as a suitable subject for burlesque with the recollection of his cruel atrocities fresh in the minds of his conquerors.

## Academy of Music.

"Don Giovanni" was played last night for the second time, and attracted a large house. There was a change in the cast. Owing to the indisposition of Mme STRAKOSCH, Mme. SIEDENBURG filled the *rôle* of *Donna Olivia*, and filled it very creditably. In addition to the attraction of the opera, Mr. VIEUXTEMPS played a concerto on the violin in his happiest and most admirable vein. It was *encored*, and he substituted a quaint version of the Irish melody of the "Prince's Day"—an eccentricity peculiarly Paganinish, and very amusing. After Mr. VIEUXTEMPS, the greatest violinist of the age, came Mr. THALBERG, the greatest pianist. He played his *Fantasia* on "Lucrezia," and afterwards his arrangement of the "Last Rose of Summer." It is needless to say that each was played faultlessly.

To-night there will be a miscellaneous performance of Opera, an act of "Norma," an act of "Sonnambula," an act of the "Barber," and an act of "L'Elisir d'Amore." Mme. LA GRANGE and Mlle. FREZZOLINI appear in alternation, supported by the entire strength of the company. Mr. THALBERG and Mr. VIEUXTEMPS also play solos.

To-morrow (Sunday) there will be another grand sacred concert; the orchestra opens with the Jupiter Symphony by MOZART, and terminates with the "Stabat Mater." The very excellent way in which this latter work was given last Sunday justifies its repetition. The Prayer of Moses will also be given. LA GRANGE, FREZZOLINI, STRAKOSCH, LABOCETTA, GASSIER, ROCCO, &c., assist, with an increased chorus and an orchestra of fifty performers.

## The Regular Rate of Wages.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 8, 1857.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Permit me, as a workingman, to protest against the principle advocated in the TIMES, that employers should reduce the wages of their men, rather than be compelled to suspend operations.

If panics or pressures were in any way caused by the laboring portion of the community, there might be some justice in the proposition to reduce the wages of employes. But when a business-man launches into extravagance, speculates in real estate, or gets "cornered" in stocks, it does not appear to me to be right that his employes should be called upon to bear the consequences of his employer's "misfortunes," as they are charitably termed. The laboring classes, already, bear nearly all the expenses of government, taxation, and speculation. They pay advances in rent, import duties, and suffer from fluctuations in flour, sugar, and other speculations.

But it may be said the interests of the employes are identical with those of their employers—that it is better for them to accept reduced wages than to be dismissed from employment. Admitted—*provided*, that employers will share with the employed the profits they make when there is no panic. There would then be some justice in the proposition to reduce wages when times are hard. But as long as a certain rate or standard is fixed by the men employed, or by "Unions," it does not seem right that the rate should be arbitrarily lowered by employers, who, generally, are only themselves to blame for embarrassments in their business.

If a business man cannot (whether from high rates of interest, or otherwise) obtain means to carry on his business, he is obliged to suspend. If he cannot pay the wages of the men he employs, the same result should and ought to follow.

The foregoing sentiments are entertained by many of the laboring class, and by all who feel that not only the interests but the existence of the workingman is concerned in upholding a regular rate of wages.

A WORKINGMAN.

The writer of the above prefers *no work at all*, to work at any price less than the "regular rates." This is all very well if he can afford. There are a good many, however, among the workingmen of the City who would rather earn a few cents less every day than see their families suffering for lack of bread. In such times as these men must do as they *can*, not as they would.

A NEW SCHOOL-HOUSE INAUGURATED.—The President of the Board of Education, A. H. GREEN, Esq., City Superintendent RANDALL, and his assistants, with Commissioner SLOTE and his associate School officers of the Tenth Ward, inaugurated yesterday, with public ceremonies, the splendid new School edifice lately erected on Chrystie-street, in the Tenth Ward. The limited Company invited to witness the proceedings were assembled in the Boys' Department, with about two hundred girls and boys from the higher classes of the Grammar Schools, at 10¼ o'clock A. M. The house was in perfect order, and everybody seemed to be comfortable and well pleased. Addresses were made by the City Superintendent and his Assistants, and by some of the School officers, which were enlivened by musical interludes, under the direction of Prof. BARROW, Teacher of Music to the School. Master GRISWOLD L. ELY made a very spirited address to the School officers, and was handsomely applauded by the ladies at the close. The Principal of the School, Mr. JOSEPH W. MASSES, with his associates in the various departments, were present in the room, but most of them were not visible from the point of observation, and on the programme they were entirely ignored.

There are at present in the Tenth Ward registered in all of the schools 4,611 names, with a regular attendance of 3,761, under the charge of 96 teachers, who receive in salaries over $33,000 per annum. The attendance in the new school edifice is about 1,500, and increasing constantly.

We gave an elaborate description of this building some weeks since, which makes it unnecessary to go into details here. The corps of teachers is organized under Miss ANNIE THOMPSON, Principal of the Primary Department, with nine assistants. The Girls' Grammar School is under the Principalship of Miss MARTHA AMES and six assistant teachers.

In the Boys' Grammar School, JOSEPH W. MASSES is Principal, ALEXANDER MCGREGOR Vice-Principal, WM. J. REINHARD First Assistant, with three male and three female assistants in addition, making a total of twenty-six teachers at present under salary in the school.

## The Story of Dymocke Charlton.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

SIR: I feel obliged to you for directing your readers' attention to the fresh edition of DYMOCKE's unhappy history; but I must beg to disclaim the honor which you have done me in connecting my name with the British Government.

The investigation made by me was in the capacity of a private individual, and my sole object and that of the gentlemen interested in the matter has been to ascertain the real facts of the case.

I am, yours, truly, INVESTIGATOR.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 9, 1857.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York [illegible]

[illegible]

## THE KANSAS ELECTION.

The Result Still Uncertain—Probable [illegible] ... of the Free-State Men.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, [illegible]

The officers of the steamers Aubrey and [illegible] ... just arrived from Boonville, furnish the following Democratic majorities in Kansas: ... worth County, 200; Atchison County, 60; ... County, 1,500; Douglas County, ... majority—Doniphan County, 20 to 25. With ... exception of the Leavenworth majority, ... are not entirely authentic.

Johnson County is said not to contain ... 800 voters.

There is entire harmony of action between Northern and Southern Democrats, who are entirely Administration or Walker ... action in the Legislature will be shaped ... 's manifesto, provided he can control ... organized.

There is but little doubt that the Democrats carried both branches of the Legislature.

[The news embraced in the dispatches of Th... night and Friday morning, was obtained ... correspondent at Boonville, of the officers ... sengers on the mail-boat, which accounts for ... crepancies therein contained. The dispatches ... our regular Kansas Correspondent have not yet ... to hand.]

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. 9—[illegible]

Later and more reliable advices from Kansas ... that the Democratic majority in Leavenworth ... is 100; in Atchison, 47; in Johnson, 250, and ... Iphan, that the vote is about even. The ... ity thinks that the Democrats have carried the ... lature by a small majority, but a disinterested ... man, just arrived at Boonville from Santa F... passed through the interior counties of Kansas, ... resident of Boonville just returned from ... report that the Republicans have carried the Le... ture by a large majority.

The Quindaro *Chindowan*, of the 7th, says ... as heard from, the election has passed off ... In several places the polls were kept open ... Tuesday evening. We have no official returns ... the following is the reported vote given in the ... ing places:

| | Republican. | [illegible] |
|---|---|---|
| Green Springs | 38 | |
| Monticello | 7 | |
| Oxford | 9 | |
| Olatch | 10 | |
| Spring Hill | 32 | |
| Lawrence | 104 | |
| Lecompton | 180 | |
| Centropolis | 100 | |
| Willow Springs | 275 | |
| Palmyra | 150 | |
| Lexington | 25 | |
| McQuish | 31 | |
| Wyandott | 98 maj. | |
| Totals | 1,4[illegible] | |

## From Washington.

PROBABLE RECOGNITION OF THE NICARAGUAN MINISTER—MAIL ARRANGEMENTS—COL. NOBLE'S WAGON-ROAD, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. [illegible]

It is probable that the present Government of Nicaragua will be recognized by the reception of its Minister, YRISSARRI, with a view to the formation of a treaty with that Republic to permanently secure to the United States the privilege of the Transit Route.

The Postmaster-General has appointed six ... at an annual salary of $1,500 each, for the ... express mail from Baltimore to Cincinnati, ... just being to secure more regularity than ...

The Interior Department has received dispatches from Col. NOBLES, Superintendent of the party to construct a wagon-road in Minnesota, from which it appears there is now completed, from the Big Sioux ... the Missouri River, a road over which any ... pass, and in the course of the month it will be ... tended to Fort Ridgeley, the eastern terminus ... Missouri River.

The Cabinet have had no formal consultation ... the subject of the District of Columbia Banks—... examination is in progress at the Attorney-General's office concerning the basis on which they have been transacting business.

ROBERT C. WALKER, late Secretary of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, has been appointed receiving and disbursing clerk in the Agricultural Department of the Patent Office.

## A Private Letter from India.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. [illegible]

A letter from the firm of FOSTER, HOOPER & [illegible] of Calcutta, dated Aug. 10, (two days after the ... lar India mail was made up,) makes no mention of any news regarding Lucknow, except that ... HAVELOCK had received some reinforcements, and was advancing towards that place. The besieged at Arrah had been saved, and it cost 300 lives to ... The Bengal steamer was expected in five days, ... it was thought would bring troops from Malta.

## News from New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Oct. [illegible]

The New-Mexican mail, which left Santa Fe ... the 15th ult., reached Independence on the ... OTERO had been reelected to Congress by ... majority.

The Indians were quiet. The Cheyennes ... anxious to make peace.

## News from Texas.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. [illegible]

The advices from Galveston are to the 28th ... General TWIGGS was compelled to detail a force of 25 men to guard the Government train from the attacks of persons in disguise.

## The Boston Light Infantry at the Washington Grade.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. [illegible]

At a meeting of the Boston Light Infantry ... night, the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That in view of the present financial crisis, and consequent derangement of and depression in business generally, experienced by all classes, professions and trades, throughout the country; and in deference to what we deem to be the almost universal sentiment of our friends and the public generally, it is expedient and proper to postpone our proposed excursion to New-York till a more favorable opportunity.

## The State Fair.

BUFFALO, Friday, Oct. [illegible]

Notwithstanding the fog that prevailed this forenoon, amounting almost to rain, the Fair-grounds were well filled with people. The fog broke away in the afternoon, when there was a large audience in attendance to hear the oration of Hon. EDWARD EVERETT. The Fair closed this evening, having been very successful. The total receipts amount to $16,000.

## Departure of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Friday, Oct. [illegible]

The R. M. steamship *Canada*, from Boston, arrived here at 10½ o'clock last night, and sailed again for Liverpool at midnight.

The weather is clear with a light north wind.

## Collision in Boston Harbor.

SCHOONER SUNK AND LIFE LOST.

Mr. ELLWOOD WALTER has received the following dispatch:

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. [illegible]

The steamship *Niagara* (Br.) at 8 o'clock this morning, when entering this harbor, and while off ... Light, struck the schooner *Harriet Maria*, of ... ton bound for New-Orleans, with an assorted cargo and 10 passengers. The schooner was sunk, and one man, DANIEL HIGGINS, of Orleans, Mass., was killed by the concussion.

The passengers and crew were all taken off and saved.

ANOTHER.

The steamer *Chancellor Livingston* and Jersey City ferry-boat *Arrowsmith* came into collision on the North River this forenoon, and both boats were considerably damaged. No life was lost, but an organ-grinder had his machine smashed up in double-quick time. The instrument, he said, cost $140.

[illegible] STREET [illegible]

[illegible]

There [illegible] good deal of melancholy mirth apparent in [illegible], tough as the times are, and as universally as they cramp us. And why shouldn't there be? In times of great epidemics, after people get [illegible] to it they have their grim jokes and are jolly in spite of themselves. So now, while the [illegible] are tumbling and thousands of smaller [illegible] engaged in the fall of each—while men who [illegible] themselves comfortably situated are ruminating the chances of getting a living by new methods and unaccustomed labor, and the poor are considering how little bread would stop the mammoth caves that the mouths of their "little" family open into, it would be outrageous to demand that every sufferer should always carry a long face and the corners of his mouth drooping. Citizens are so fond of excitements, that if every Bank in the City burst, and every man who could scare up a creditor suspended, some folks couldn't help swinging their hats, if they went home to tear their hair out the next minute. And since this panic has fairly got us across the small of the back, the streets swarm with smiling, jolly men. "Bust?" they ask of one another when they meet. "Cave in," is the most frequent reply. Financial terms are in everybody's mouth. The women talk not so much of silks and laces as of suspensions and exchanges. The boys play "suspend," "shut up shop," "discharge all their men," and have [illegible] on the banks" twenty times a day. On the ferry boats and in the cars it is just like election day—only politics are utterly forgotten, and nobody knows who the candidates are. Yesterday, where the runs were, the outside crowd [illegible] mightily amused. If it was whispered that the scaly-looking old fellow who is elbowing his way out with the gold in his pocket, took up a handful of bills as big as his hat, they give him three cheers; and the man who rushed in breathless to get his "one" changed, was implored when he came out to give them a sight of the silver. The only blue men were the fat ones, who were suspected of having fortunes locked up—in their debtors' hands.

To hundreds, however, who have not yet lost their situations, the times, instead of being hard, are easier than usual. Coal, that a year ago was $5½ per ton, they get now for $3½, or even less. Flour they get $1 or $2 less per barrel than then. Sugar is from three to six cents less than it has been for years. Fruit, peaches, apples, &c., notwithstanding their scarcity, are to be had far below the prices that ruled them out of reach a month ago. Potatoes—which on Long Island scarcely averaged thirty bushels to the acre instead of one hundred, so shockingly have they rotted—still are plenty at the lowest rates that have been known for years.

Then, Economy is once more in fashion. Our friend who gloried in four visits to the Theatre during September, boasts that he has not been once in October. Where are the Fall Fashions? Our reporter who sought them out for the first of the month, returned them as "continued over from last month, with only an occasional use of last Winter's overcoat added." The Summer coat, even on well-dressed men, does service close up to Winter, and last Winter's wardrobe, yielding to the demand of the hard times, gives an accommodation to the Fall. This is a great comfort and saving to those middle men for whom the Fall and Spring styles of hats, coats and overcoats were always a very expensive nuisance. Ladies who have the funds rejoice that they can dress magnificently, whenever Fashion tolerates stylish dressing again, almost at half price—verifying the statements of many clerks in large Broadway dry goods establishments, that they are worked night and day marking down their goods. Never before were there so many Summer bonnets trigged in the last Winter's feather, and the reserve ribbons doing duty for Fall Bonnets, and off of Broadway new stocks, we are happy to say, are real [illegible].

There is a fashion in eating, too. At least, a fashionable restaurant proprietor on Broadway tells us that, without anything like a corresponding decrease in the number of his patrons, his receipts are 30 per cent. a day less than a month ago. Men make more of their unblemished napkins, and have more lady-like appetites. At a cheaper house, which is the noonday resort of hundreds of mechanics, they told us that they miss familiar faces; they suspect that the sandwich box is in use again; and it is a wonder that men will forego the dainty slice of cold roast beef, and the bread and butter that come from home, and take their noon lunch in a steaming eating-house off a thin layer of meat that owes all its savor to the condiments he overlays it with, and at twice the cost. We predict a rush upon the Hamms for Sandwich boxes.

When men are blue with the cholera or any other terrible epidemic, the doctors get fat, but these are hard times for medicine. For sickness is a luxury that in tight times few can indulge. A lady met her physician yesterday—"I should have called you in, Doctor," she said apologetically, "but we are selling our horses and mean to break up." Sensible women now endure their pains in the side and their headaches alike. They forego the ingenious prescription, falling back on castor oil, salts and senna, and the old-fashioned drugs that cost nothing. Or if one must indulge in her vapors, she calls her doctor and lets him wait till to-morrow for his fee. Unless the times mellow we shall have the whole Academy of Medicine drawn up with hat in hand on the steps of the Hospital, and if they hang on their breasts the improved signboard, "I am poor and blind to my own interests," the people will give them credit for telling the truth. For at their last meeting a silly Fellow moved, and the Academy entertained the motion, that its proceedings be forbidden to the reporters—never suspecting, what all sensible men know, that if the Daily Press should let them alone, unreported in their stupidity, they would tumble forthwith into such a bottomless pit of oblivion that the oldest fogy in the Historical Society could not remember they ever slept, and did nothing above ground.

A jeweler thinks we did not do justice to the home-manufactured article; notwithstanding our authority was gilt-edged, and safe as the soundest.

Messrs. Editors: An article in this day's paper, under the head of "Hard Times," relative to the jewelry business, is somewhat in error. Allow me to give you a little light on the subject.

You state that the quantity of jewelry manufactured here is small when compared with the quantity imported. This is wrong; it is the reverse. We manufacture three times as much as we import. It is a well-known fact, that imported jewelry is not sought after as it was a few years ago, for three reasons:

*First.* We manufacture an article equally as fine as any imported, which fact will prove itself by comparison. Why, Sir, we have in this City manufacturers of diamond jewelry, who turn out work that not only equals the imported in design, but surpasses it in strength and finish.

*Second*—We manufacture a medium class of jewelry that cannot be equaled for durability and cheapness.

*Third*—We make a cheap article that comes within the reach of all classes, and does away with the imported, which is no better and costs more.

The number of men employed in the business, according to your figures, appear to be small, when I state that several factories in this City employ from 10 to 150 men. Newark, N. J., Providence, R. I., and many other cities have factories where from 100 to 200 men are constantly employed. A visit to the different manufactories in this city and Newark would give you some idea of their magnitude. Steam is used in many factories, and does a great deal to facilitate the manufacture of jewelry.

JEWELER.

We have been surprised to learn that some retail [illegible] are doing an unusually good business just now. They explain it by saying that many who have a little money left over their daily necessities are taking the opportunity to turn their paper money that is so slippery into watches, breast-pins and other ornamental conveniences, assured that they are less likely to break than banks, and that when they are worn out they are as "good as old gold."

There are two large hat factories at Yonkers; one of them, John T. Waring & Co.'s, employs usually 300 hands. Waring, Baldwin & Co. employ 200 hands, but neither house is making a hat now. Both shops are idle and the men off.

MOVEMENTS IN GRAIN.

The following, among other ships, are loading with grain for England: Ships *Americus, John Boyd, Cultivator, Middlesex, Star of the West, Dreadnought, Compromise and Glance*. The precise amount which each ship will take is not known, but they will probably average 40,000 bushels each. The ship *Cornelius Lawrence* is ready for sea. She has 80,000 bushels of grain, from 3,000 to 4,000 barrels of flour, besides cotton. Three or four only of the vessels named are waiting to be filled up. The Liverpool ships now up must mainly carry grain, if anything, but the break in the canal, as well as monetary derangements, prevent it from coming forward. At the Corn Exchange it is expected that grain will begin to be received by the middle of the coming week. There are some twenty measurers out of work, waiting the receipt of grain. There were more transactions in the grain market in September than in four of the preceding months.

There is a slight movement in shipping, a number of vessels going to New-Orleans and Mobile, in ballast, for the want of freight. They are principally Eastern vessels.

Wages to Liverpool are $20, to London and Havre $18; South America and Mediterranean $16, and coastwise $15, or $20 without advance. There is no lack of seamen.

### More Trouble at the Bergen Tunnel—The Men Attempt to Tear up the Track of the Erie Railroad.

There was another excitement yesterday at Hudson City, among the men recently thrown out of employment by the suspension of work on the Bergen Tunnel. At an early hour in the morning the men, to the number of four or five hundred, were gathered in groups on Hoboken avenue, along the line of the works, and from their angry threats and general conduct, it was evident that their dissatisfaction at not getting the month's pay due them was on the increase. They remained about the Tunnel works until 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time they all started in a body for the main line of the railroad west of the Bergen Cut, swearing as they went that they would tear up the track. Sheriff Beaty, being apprised of their movements, at once dispatched orders to the military of Jersey City and Hoboken to hold themselves in readiness for duty at a moment's warning, which was complied with by the immediate assemblage of five or six companies in their armories. In the meantime, Mr. Jacob Miller, the Treasurer of Hudson City, who lives upon the line of the works, and has an extended acquaintance and considerable influence with the men, followed the workmen down to the railroad with the view of dissuading them, if possible, from the execution of their threats. When he arrived there he found that they had stopped two trains—one going east and the other west—but had not yet done any damage to the track. Mr. Miller remonstrated with them, earnestly urging them not to fulfil their destructive designs, and the men finally consented—after Mr. Miller had promised them that he would see the President of the Board and make an effort to have them paid off to-morrow—to postpone operations until to-day at 12 o'clock. They were, however, unanimous and emphatic in their declaration that, if they were not paid at noon to-day, they would tear up the track and stop every train on the road. We understand that the aggregate amount of money due them is about $15,000.

### Central Bank of Brooklyn Closed by Injunction.

This Bank was closed by injunction yesterday morning. It appears that at 2½ o'clock P. M. Thursday, Mr. David S. Quimby, a Stockholder and Director, deposited $400, and drew a check for $125, payment upon which was refused. Mr. Quimby, by advice of counsel, Messrs. Brainard & Rice, obtained an order for an injunction from Judge Birdseye, of the Supreme Court, and the Bank was closed yesterday morning. The injunction was made returnable at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. At that time Samuel E. Johnson, Esq., appeared for the Bank, when the affidavit of Mr. Quimby was taken. The President of the Bank, Judge Copeland, was examined and, in substance, made the following statement:

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock | $200,000 |
| Circulation | 90,000 |
| On Deposit | 300,000 |
| Specie in vaults | 1,000 |

This Bank has no funds to any extent in other Banks.

| | |
|---|---|
| Discounted paper falling due | $400,000 |

There is considerable of this paper in New-York Banks for collection.

The Bank owes the Marine Bank of New-York $25,000, for which they hold as collateral $18,000.

In regard to the affairs of the Bank recently, the President says that during the past month $60,000 worth of paper has been protested. This amount is included in the amount given above as "Discounted." In the Savings Department $190,000.

This amount is embraced in the $300,000 on "deposit." During the past few days nearly $40,000 has been drawn out of the Savings Department. The Bank has no other resources than as above stated, and they are not able to go on under present circumstances, as their resources are not available. No objection was made to the injunction.

Mr. John L. Spader, Paying-Teller of the Bank, and stockholder to the amount of $4,000, was appointed Receiver, with orders to pay over, upon the receipt of each $5,000, to the United States Trust Company.

The drain upon this bank commenced with the difficulties of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, but until quite recently they have expected to be able to go on. Shortly after, a depositor of $4,000 drew $1,500, and subsequently the balance. The President says the Bank has a surplus of $75,000, and will be able to liquidate all claims against them. The Directors own more than half of the stock, which has been worth $125, and none of it has been in the market.

The Board of Directors will make a full statement to-day.

Since writing the above, we have heard much complaint against the officers of the Bank, for receiving deposits after the time they knew that they must close. They were aware of this, it is said, as early, certainly, as 12 M., of Thursday, and after this hour, it is reported, that a large amount was deposited—mostly by individuals who are not in a situation to bear a loss, or even to be kept out of the use of their money for any length of time.

There was deposited in this Bank, to the credit of Kings County, $30,000—$25,000 of which was deposited Thursday, about noon.

Brooklyn Savings Bank.—During yesterday and Thursday there was considerable of a run made upon this institution by small depositors, but before the hour of closing last evening the excitement had almost entirely subsided.

The City Bank of Brooklyn.—There was a rumor yesterday morning that this Bank had also been closed; but there was no foundation for it in fact. There has been a run by small depositors, but the amount drawn out is quite small. They are prepared to meet all claims upon them.

The other Banks are very quiet. There is no run upon them worth speaking of. At the Mechanics' Bank, at noon yesterday, more specie had been paid into the Bank than had been drawn out.

### An Error Corrected.

Jersey City, Friday, Oct. 9, 1857.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In the Times of Thursday, in the notice of the Webster vs. Spencer slander suit, I am named as the plaintiff's attorney. The fact is the reverse, I appeared for the defendant, Spencer.

Your statement of the case placed me in an embarrassing position, as having been rebuked by Judge Ogden, which was not the *fact*; *his* remarks were directed to the plaintiff and his attorney. By publishing the above you will correct a mistake, and oblige, Your obedient servant,

JAMES FLEMMING, Jr.

☞ A Missionary Meeting will be held in the Presbyterian Church on University-place, (Dr. Potts',) on Sabbath evening, the 11th inst., in relation to the cause of Missions in India. Rev. L. G. Hay, one of the Missionaries of the Board of the Presbyterian Church, who has just arrived in this country from the scene of the great revolt, will be present to address the meeting. Services commence at 7½ o'clock, A. M.

### The Estate of Petorius, the Cook of the Central America.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before A. W. Bradford.

The matter of the estate of the cook of the *Central America* came before the Surrogate yesterday morning, on the application of Susan his wife, for letters of administration. She states that she was married to him in San Francisco, and was on board the *Central America* with him when she was wrecked. She asked to have the hearing postponed, as she had some slight hopes that her husband might have been saved by some vessel.

Margaret Davidson (wife No. 2) contests the granting of letters to Susan, and presents a marriage certificate, showing that she was married to Petorius in 1842. The marriage took place in this City, and the rites were performed by a Mr. James, then a pastor of a negro church. It appears by evidence that Susan married a second time during the absence of her husband, but it is not shown that she believed him dead. The estate of Petorius is stated in the papers read by counsel to be worth some $4,000.

Children for the West.—Another company of about thirty children, varying in age from 10 to 15 years, left New-York on the 8th by the Albany boat, under the charge of Mr. C. C. Tracy, of the Children's Aid Society. The majority were orphan boys, homeless and friendless till rescued by the Society, and others were the children of dissipated parents or of those who desired to remove them from the temptation and vice of the City. This is Mr. Tracy's ninth trip westward.

## LONG ISLAND.

Two Children Suffocated.—Two boys, one named Francis Augustus Barnard, aged 2½ years, son of A. Barnard, druggist, and George Wright, adopted son of Thomas Tobbins, aged 4 years, were missed from their homes on Atlantic-street, near Court, Brooklyn, about noon Wednesday last. Search was made for them in every direction, but nothing was heard from them until yesterday morning, when they were discovered dead, between two feather beds in the back part of store No. 101 Atlantic-street. The store is occupied by Mr. Hodgkinson as an upholstering establishment. The windows of the rear room open into a yard where the boys were in the habit of playing, and it is supposed that they climbed into the window and while playing in a large bin upon a pile of beds and bolsters, they fell over and the beds on top of them, and being unable to extricate themselves were there suffocated.

Coroner Redding held an inquest, and a verdict of death from accidental causes was rendered.

Union of Americans and Republicans in the Second Senatorial District.—The Americans and Republicans of the Second Senatorial District—embracing the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Nineteenth Wards, of Brooklyn, held their Convention last evening. The Republicans nominated Abijah Mann, who was also subsequently nominated by the American Convention.

The other candidates were John A. Cross, H. B. Duryea and Henry R. Pierson.

Suffolk County News.—Riverhead, Oct. 6, 1857.—The Circuit Court is being held by Judge Strong. Twenty-four causes on the Calendars and some criminal business.

The Teachers' Association met here last week—its semi-annual meeting.

The Teachers' Institute, under Mr. Cruttenden, of New-York, is to be held here for two weeks, beginning Oct. 25.

The Republicans have nominated George Miller for County Judge; Samuel F. Norton for Treasurer; Samuel Davis for Justice of Sessions; Samuel P. Osborn for Superintendent of Poor.

The Democratic Convention held this week, adjourned over without nominating.

Williamsburgh Dispensary.—During the month of September 384 patients were treated at this Institution. Males, 126; females, 258.

Nativity.—United States, 130; Ireland, 219; England, 21; Germany, 14.

Diseases.—Injuries, 22; minor surgery, 53; nervous, 29; abdomen, 126; skin, 16; rheumatism, 5; eye and ear, 8; abscess, 15; heart, lungs and throat, 60; urinary, 2; fevers, 29; vaccinated, 11.

Ages.—Under 1 year, 23; between 1 and 5, 76; 5 and 10, 30; 10 and 30, 137; over 30, 118.

Political Matters in Kings County.—A German Democratic Club in Kings County have adopted a resolution not to support Mr. Cozine, one of the candidates for Coroner.

Mr. Wm. H. Powell, nominated for Superintendent of the Poor, it is understood, declines to run, and the nomination has been tendered to Mr. Booth, the present incumbent. Mr. Booth having been kicked over by the Convention, now declines the honor.

To be Expected.—On Thursday evening the usual collision occurred on the East River between the Peck-slip Ferry-boat *Onalaska* and the South Tenth-street boat *George Washington*. No serious damage was done, but the collision is said to have been caused intentionally by the pilot of the *George Washington*.

## NEW-JERSEY.

Destructive Fire in Belleville, N. J.—Loss Between $10,000 and $15,000.—The large cluster of buildings situated on the Van Rensselaer property in Belleville, at the entrance of the village, known as the Chemical Works, with an adjoining Grist Mill, was totally destroyed by fire at about 5½ o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Chemical Works were owned and occupied by Mr. John Eastwood, and were used for the manufacture of coloring matter for calicoes, and other chemicals. A large amount of charcoal was also made from the wood used in preparing the matter, and the fire, it is supposed, was caused by a spark accidently getting in the charcoal. A portion of the stock was saved, but the greater part was consumed. The adjoining grist mill, owned by Wm. Stephens, and occupied by Josiah Rhodes, was also destroyed. The entire stock of flour and feed, and all the contents except the machinery were saved. A new building in connection with the Chemical Works, which had just been completed at an expense of $3,000, was also destroyed. The entire loss is estimated at from $10,000 to $15,000. Mr. Rhodes has an insurance on his machinery of $1,500. The insurance on Mr. Eastwood's property had just run out, and his loss is therefore considerable.—*Newark Advertiser, Friday.*

Democratic Primary Meetings.—The Primary meetings of the Democratic Party of Jersey City, for the election of delegates to the County and Assembly District Conventions, were held on Thursday. The following were the delegates elected:

*First Ward*—C. Somers, M. Doyle and J. Cannon.

*Second Ward*—John Coyle, W. Lamb and Edward Kelly.

*Third Ward*—P. P. Post, Hugh Keenan, W. S. Yard, John Geraghty and W. Murtagh.

*Fourth Ward*—W. Howeth, John Kennedy, John Doyle and H. Carrol.

### Fillibustering.

SECRETARY CASS' CIRCULAR TO THE U. S. MARSHALS AND DISTRICT-ATTORNEYS.

The following is the communication from the Secretary of State, transmitted to the U. S. Marshals and U. S. District-Attorneys on the 18th ult., of which mention has already been made:

Sir: From information received at this Department, there is reason to believe that lawless persons are now engaged within the limits of the United States in setting on foot and preparing the means for military expeditions, to be carried on against the territories of Mexico, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, Republics with whom the United States are at peace, in violation of the sixth section of the act of Congress approved 20th April, 1818. And under the eighth section of the said act it is made lawful for the President, or such persons as he shall empower, "to employ the land and naval forces of the United States, and the militia thereof, for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any such expedition or enterprise from the territories or jurisdiction of the United States." I am, therefore, directed by the President to call your attention to the subject, and to urge you to use all due diligence, and to avail yourself of all legitimate means at your command to enforce these and all other provisions of the said act of 20th of April, 1818, against those who may be found to be engaged in setting on foot or preparing military expeditions against the territories of Mexico, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua, so manifestly prejudicial to the national character and so injurious to the national interest. And you are also hereby instructed promptly to communicate to this Department the earliest information you may receive relative to such expeditions. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) LEWIS CASS.

Extensive Swindling in Putnam County.—A man giving his name as Kein, day before yesterday, called at the Bank of Commerce, in Carmel, Putnam County, and desired to exchange $1,500 of Rondout money, which is at par, for the bills of the bank, which are uncurrent. They readily exchanged $300, all they had. He then went to Brewster Station, on the Harlem Railroad, and called at the Croton River Bank for the purpose of changing $1,500 in the same manner, alleging that he had bought cattle in the vicinity, and that the sellers preferred Putnam County money. The bank officer, Mr. Thomas H. Reed, let him have $100. But his suspicions being excited, he requested its return, and the money was refunded. Kein then proceeded to Danbury, Conn., whither he was pursued by parties from Carmel, brought back to Brewster Station, examined and committed to the Putnam County Jail to await trial. He employed Hon. Benjamin Bailey, of Carmel, to defend him, to whom he intrusted for safe keeping some $2,200 in bills, $1,400 of which were spurious. The balance, on the Shawmut Bank of Boston, is supposed to be good. All the bills on the Rondout Bank were tens, and so well executed as to deceive several bankers. An arrest was made in this City a day or two since, of other parties for passing bills of precisely the same description in Wall-street. It is supposed that Kein, who gave his name as Charles Vincent when examined, is connected with a gang of counterfeiters.

Horrible Tragedy in Arkansas.—We learn from a creditable source that, on last Monday night, the 14th inst., a widow lady, Mrs. Hill, and a negro woman were murdered near Berlin, Arkansas, by two negro men. After perpetrating the horrible deed, the bodies of the poor unfortunate victims were thrown into the house by the murderers and miserable wretches, which was set on fire and burned to the ground. It is supposed that the negro woman, from the evidences of blood and brains near the wall, was the first victim, and the rest of the hellish deed was perpetrated either to conceal the crime or for purposes of plunder. Several negroes were arrested a short time after the murders were committed, and it was not known who were the guilty parties until last Friday, when two negroes among the number who were arrested confessed that they had committed the most atrocious act. *A bonfire was made, and the miserable wretches were thrown in it.* These are the most brutal and fiendish murders we have been called upon to record, though it is some consolation to know that the murderers met their just deserts.—*Bastrop Advocate, 23d.*

At Prairie-du-Chien, last week, an Irishman named Miles Caslan was committed to prison for the murder of his wife. He strangled her and then threw her into the water. Intense excitement prevailed, and threats of lynching grew so strong that a rifle-guard was formed to protect the jail.

### Personal.

A woman's life was curiously preserved by her [illegible] by the process of [illegible] point of death, when an [illegible] opened in her arm, and [illegible] husband, and as the blood [illegible] it was transmitted by suitable apparatus to the veins of the wife. After seventeen ounces had been thus injected, the pulse became perceptible, and the colorless lips reddened, the glassy eye brightened, and she thankfully said, "I am better." The case has progressed very favorably, and the woman is recovering.

M. Kossuth, on a recent visit to Strathaven, was met by a procession of 4,000 people, who went two miles and a half out of the town, with bands and banners, to receive him. He addressed the multitude from a window of the Avondale Arms Hotel. Among the flags unfurled for the occasion was the identical one used at the battle of Drumclog, nearly two centuries ago.

Brigadier-General Havelock, whose substantial rank is that of Colonel, is to have the rank and command of a Major-General. The *Globe* says the last promotion is, of course, not intended as a reward to General Havelock, who will be honored in a manner commensurate with the brilliancy of his services.

At a meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College, on Thursday, Amos A. Lawrence, of Brookline, was nominated for Treasurer, in place of Mr. Andrews, resigned, and E. Rockwood Hoar, of Concord, for Fellow, in place of Charles G. Loring, resigned.—*Boston Traveller, 9th.*

The Boston *Transcript* says: The partners of one of the business houses recently suspended in this city, are certainly rich in one species of possessions—the different members of the firm having an aggregate of thirty-one children.

Rev. Geo. Hughes, of Trenton, has been appointed Joint Secretary of the American and Pennsylvania Seamen's Friend Societies. He has removed to Philadelphia and entered upon the duties of his office.

A gentleman from Newburyport, sixty-seven years of age, made his first visit to Boston, and took his first ride in the cars, on Monday.

Dr. Merle D'Aubigné, the Genevese historian of the Reformation, discoursed in three languages at the late Evangelical Conference in Berlin.

Wm. Mason is about to concertize in Baltimore, assisted by local musical talent.

### Miscellaneous.

The ship *Panthea*, at Montreal, is at present discharging a number of the monster guns that played with terrible effect on the armies of England and France, from the batteries of Sebastopol. These guns are sent to Canada by the British Government, to be presented to several of the principal cities, for their liberal subscriptions to the patriotic fund during the Crimean war. The largest of these guns are about twelve feet long, and weigh 89 cwt., and their bore from four to six inches.

John Hammond was found in the Allegany River on the 7th inst., supposed to have been murdered, and then thrown into the river. Blood was found near where he was thrown in, and suspicion fell upon David Sullivan, who was in company with the murdered man—both hands on the Railroad. Sullivan was arrested at Hornellsville and brought back.

The Pension Agent in Cincinnati, for the quarter ending Sept. 30, disbursed to surviving soldiers, widows and children of deceased soldiers, the sum of $16,460 55. The number of pensioners who are the recipients of Government bounty at this point of distribution is about 550. Among them are 90 widows, survivors of the soldiers of the Revolution.

A young German, George Stulfauth, about 23 years of age, destroyed himself in Riddle's Woods, on Vine-street Hill, Cincinnati, on Wednesday, by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. He was out of employment, and took to liquor.

Several gentlemen on Nantucket have turned their attention to the cultivation of cranberries. One will have a crop of at least one hundred bushels the present year, and several others have good crops.

The dry-goods store of Phillips, Stryker and Jennings, on Bank-street, Philadelphia, was burned on Tuesday. Loss $45,000; fully insured.

The schooner *William Wallace*, bound from Whitby, Canada, to Toronto, was wrecked on Friday night, and four persons were lost.


[Advertisement.]

Opposition Crushed.—Facts are indeed stubborn things. You may hide them for awhile, but ultimately they will assert their supremacy, and gain a triumphant development in spite of all opposition. Prejudice endeavored, awhile ago, to crush the wonderful facts connected with the effects of an East India medicine discovered by old Dr. H. James, and called "The Extract of Cannabis Indica." Prejudice, be it remembered, assails all specifics. But the Extract cured what were called hopeless cases of consumption, terrible phases of asthma, bronchitis, pleurisy, neuralgia, and, in brief, all diseases of the lungs, throat, nerves, stomach, liver, bowels, heart and brain. There was no resisting truth, as it poured in from all parts of the country, in the shape of honest and voluntary testimonials. It is now the most popular and best medicine in the world. The recipe for making and using it can be obtained by enclosing four postage stamps to Dr. H. James, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J. Sent from there at $2.

[Advertisement.]

"Capt. Kyd, or the Witch of Hurl Gate," is to be performed at Purdy's National Theatre to-night for the last time; and with it, second night of the revived Spectacle Drama of "The Magic Well, or the Demon of the Desert;" the Comedy of the "Yankee Heiress" concluding the programme. Apply early for places. The house has been densely crowded all the week, and this being the last night of these two beautiful pieces, of course every one will want to see them. On Monday something extra is promised. Look out for it.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. Coates, manufacturer of Portable Gas Works, under the patent of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, desires to call public attention to the improved apparatus sold by him, and designed chiefly for country residences, factories, hotels, &c.

These works are safe, cheap, efficient and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Office No. 378 Broadway, New-York, where descriptive circulars may be obtained. S. Coates.

[Advertisement.]

PRICE OF WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

I beg leave to inform the public that I have reduced the price of my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps to the following low prices:

Quarts bottles 1 dozen ........ $4 75 } Net cash.
Pints bottles 1 dozen ........ 2 50 }

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

Fredricks' Photographic Temple of Art.—Ladies' entrance No. 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Gentlemen's entrance No. 585 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Hallotypes, Ambrotypes. Visitors to the City are respectfully invited to examine the productions of this magnificent establishment. Hours from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

TAYLOR'S
International Hotel
and
Saloons,
Broadway, corner Franklin-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The marvelous Carlo Family at Barnum's Museum surpasses all conception in the beauty, grace, dexterity and novelty of their performances, both in the afternoon and evening. To see their surprising feats is to admire them; to admire them is to desire to see them again. The Welsh Nightingale are the two great additional attractions just now at this popular establishment.

[Advertisement.]

Clearing Out Sale—Tremendous Sacrifice—Retiring from the Carpet Trade.—J. Hyatt, No. 210 Bowery, is selling off the balance of his stock of carpets, oil-cloths, hearth rugs, door mats, druggets, &c., at a long way below cost. Ladies, now is your time for bargains. J. Hyatt, No. 210 Bowery, Opposite Rivington-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ How people can abstain from buying and wearing Knox's Hats we cannot imagine. They are the best things in the world for young men who wish to secure the affections of their lady-loves, and merchants in Knox's Hats look far too respectable and solid for any one to fear they would "smash up."

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Talk of annexation, indeed? These remedies have peacefully annexed all nations, tribes, communities, and commonwealths of the human race. They are the one sole rallying point in favor of which mankind are unanimous.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.


## NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

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All orders must be addressed to the Publishers of the Weekly Times, No. 138 Nassau-street.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.


RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

CLOTHING.
OLD STAND, CORNER OF JOHN AND NASSAU STS.
N. B. COLLINS & CO. invite citizens and strangers to call and examine their stock of FALL and WINTER CLOTHING. They have on hand a large assortment of English Business Suits, Clarendon Sacks, &c.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
For 1857-8,
AT ALFRED MUNROE & CO'S.,
No. 441 Broadway, (between Grand and Canal.)
In the Men's Department may be found a large and desirable assortment of clothing, and furnishing goods of all kinds, adapted to the season.
The Custom Department is well stocked with the latest and most fashionable piece goods.
Boys' Clothing—Our assortment is unusually large and desirable. Sizes and goods adapted to all ages, from three years old upward, for fine or common wear.
No deviation, in any instance, from marked prices.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway.

FALL, 1857.
WE BEG TO INFORM OUR FRIENDS THAT OUR complete stock of NEW STYLES OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING is now ready and for sale, comprising every desirable design of FABRIC AND FASHION for the present and approaching season. OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT is extensively stocked with our LATEST IMPORTATIONS OF CASSIMERES, BEAVERS, VESTINGS, &c., &c., &c., to which we ask special attention. EARLY SELECTIONS will, of course, procure the CHOICEST THINGS.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway,
ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.
The entire stock of this establishment
Has been marked down
At cost and below cost prices,
For the month of October, 1857.
The assortment of each department was
Never more complete than at the present time.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depot, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of wareroom room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors. Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

Waupun, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. Lansing Bonnell, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.
Dear Sir: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.
Y. C. SNOW.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.
WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS WHO WANT a sewing machine of wonderful utility, one that will sew the lightest and heaviest fabrics better than any other, the best machine for family use, manufacturing, plantation, or any use whatever; a machine that don't get out of order, and with which an industrious woman can readily earn $1,000 a year, can obtain it nowhere except at the office of I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

REMARKABLE GAITERS.—MR. CANTRELL, OF No. 813 Broadway, is selling Ladies' Gaiters which are remarkable for their extreme neatness and low price. He offers for 12s. per pair such articles as are usually sold at a much higher figure, and the wonder is how he can afford it, for they are well made, and the material is of the best quality. The truth is that Mr. CANTRELL finds that small profits and quick returns are the true principle of business, and is carrying it out.

THAT HE HAS SUCCEEDED IN SATISFYING THE good taste of the young men of New-York with his recently imported Paris Dress Hat—undoubtedly the most striking and dashing fabric of the season—is a source of pleasure (on several accounts) to their friend and fellow-citizen, J. N. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, NOS. 4 AND 6 EAST 28th-st., near 5th-av., should be attended by all young men of sedentary habits. Classes now forming. Boys' Classes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

MOEN'S ASPHALTIC CEMENT PATENT—APplied to floors, vaults, cellars, cisterns, reservoirs, aqueducts, &c., &c., to prevent the percolation of water or dampness. By Moen's Asphaltic Cement Co., offices Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st., rear building, basement No. 11, New-York. A. B. MOEN, Patentee.

WIGS, HAIR DYE, WIGS.—CRISTADORO, NO. 6 Astor House, has the safest, the surest, and the best Hair Dye in the world. His new style of Zephyr Scalps beat all for their natural appearance, lightness and adaptability to the head. The Dye applied in private. Copy the address.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES, WHICH IN MANY respects surpass the imported, being furnished with the first quality of goods, and contain all that is requisite for the toilet, for sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

FINE CUTLERY.—PEN, POCKET AND SPORTING Knives. Also, a large variety of choice Razors, which will be warranted to the purchaser. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.


## MARRIED.

Burruss—Landon.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 7, by Rev. Dr. Holdich, John W. Burruss, Esq., of Woodville, Miss., to Miss Louise E., daughter of Rev. Seymour Landon.

Fleming—Keese.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 8, by Rev. John M. MacAuley, D. D., William H. Fleming, to Amelia, daughter of the late John D. Keese.

Ludlam—Mather.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 7, at Rev. Dr. Macauley's Church, William C. Ludlam, of the City of Brooklyn, to Eliza G., eldest daughter of Gen. F. E. Mather, of this City.

Champney—Demarest.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 8, by Rev. Dr. Dwight, Frank T. Champney to Miss Ida Demarest, both of Brooklyn.

De Wolf—Hoogland.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 8, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. John A. Paddock, Rector of St. Peter's Church, Mr. Henry J. De Wolf to Miss Susan C. Hoogland, both of Brooklyn.

☞ Halifax, N. S., papers please copy.

Russell—Halpin.—In South Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 8, by Rev. M. Le Bosch, Charles Henry Russell, late of London, Eng., to Mariah, daughter of the late Rev. N. J. Halpin, of Dublin, Ireland.

Townsend—Townsend.—At Glen Cove, L. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 7, by Rev. Thomas Mallaby, James W. Townsend to Margaret S., eldest daughter of the late William W. Townsend.

Hopps—Ashby.—At Locust Hill, Shawangunk, Ulster County, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 8, by Rev. M. V. S. Schoonmaker, Alonzo Hopps, of New-York City, to Miss Jennie Ashby, of the former place.

Lawrence—Morton.—At Goshen, Conn., on Thursday, Oct. 8, in the Congregational Church, by Rev. N. E. Smith, of Brooklyn, L. I., Lewis H. Lawrence, of Utica, N. Y., to Lizzie C., eldest daughter of Horace Morton, Esq., of the former place.

Dickenson—Spicer.—At Noank, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 7, Andrew G. Dickenson, of New-York, to Sarah, only daughter of Capt. Elihu Spicer, of the former place.

Potts—Burroughs.—At [illegible], Mass., on Thursday morning, Oct. 8, by Rev. [illegible] Parker, Frederic A. Potts, of Flushing, L. I., to Sarah, daughter of Henry Provost.

## DIED.

Sanford.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 8, after a long and painful illness, Helen [illegible], daughter of [illegible] and the late [illegible] Sanford, aged [illegible] years, [illegible].

Her relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. [illegible] East Broadway, on Monday, Oct. 12, at [illegible] o'clock P. M.

☞ The friends and acquaintances of Mrs. E. Landon, and of Mrs. John [illegible], are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of their mother, Mrs. L. Lewis, on Saturday morning, Oct. 10, at [illegible] o'clock, from the residence of Mrs. Landon, No. [illegible], without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Vaughan.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 9, [illegible] H., wife of F. B. Vaughan, in the [illegible] year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to [illegible], Warren Co., N. Y.

☞ Glen's Falls and Saratoga papers please copy.

Knox.—In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 8, of [illegible] fever, Ann, wife of Wm. H. Knox, in the [illegible] year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Saturday) morning, at 11 o'clock, from No. 127 Bleecker-st.

Reed.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 7, after a short illness, Sarah Adelaide, youngest daughter of Geo. W. and Frances T. Reed, aged 3 years, 4 months and 11 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at [illegible] o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 91 [illegible] st.

Croghan.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 9, Caroline Adelaide, wife of St. George Croghan, and daughter of the late Commodore Ridgely, U. S. N., in the [illegible] year of her age.

Relatives and friends of her family are invited to attend the funeral solemnities, at Trinity Church, this (Saturday) afternoon, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock.

Weston.—In this City, on Thursday night, Oct. 8, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Margaret A., wife of James W. Weston, and eldest daughter of Stephen [illegible] C. Peck.

The relatives and friends of the families are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, 11th inst., at [illegible] o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. [illegible] [illegible]-place, West 20th-st., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Welling.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Friday, Oct. 9, [illegible] Ridge, infant son of Samuel R. Welling.

Feran.—At Tompkinsville, S. I., on Thursday, Oct. 8, William Feran, aged 10 years, 1 month and 3 days.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, on [illegible]-av., Staten Island, on Sunday afternoon next, at [illegible] o'clock, without further invitation.

Cole.—At Dosoris, L. I., on Friday, Oct. 9, [illegible] Cole, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday next, at [illegible] o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son, Franklin Coles.

Gorham.—At Darien, Conn., on Thursday, Oct. 8, Jas. Gorham, in the 72d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.


APPLETON'S
ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE.
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
RAILWAY COMPANIES.
Contains
I.—Seventy Maps, delineating the principal [illegible] railways throughout the United States and Canada.
II.—Ten Maps, delineating the principal through routes from the East to the West, and from the West to the East.
III.—Index of the principal Cities and Towns in the United States and the Canadas in connection with railways.
IV.—Index of the Telegraph Stations in connection with railways. An important feature to all business men.
V.—Important Hints to Travelers in reference to purchasing Tickets, Baggage, Hacks, Hotels, &c., &c.
All persons, previous to starting upon a journey, should provide themselves with a copy of APPLETON'S ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE, which can be obtained of all the Booksellers, Book and Periodical Agents, and of all the boys who sell books, papers, &c. upon the railway cars throughout the United States and the Canadas.
PRICE ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, &c.—HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine will prove a certain cure, if used according to directions.
Prepared by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. [illegible], 511 and 756 Broadway.


## THE BANKS.

Rates at which notes on the following banks are taken at EVANS' Extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.:

| NEW-YORK STATE. | |
|---|---|
| Addison Bank | 50 |
| Agricultural Bank | 50 |
| Bank of Canandaigua | 50 |
| Bank of Central New-York | 50 |
| Bank of Lima | 50 |
| Bank of Orleans | 75 |
| Chemung County Bank | 50 |
| Dairymens' Bank | 50 |
| Farmers' Bank Hudson | 50 |
| Farmers' and Citizens' Bk., Wmsb'g | 100 |
| Hudson River Bank | 50 |
| Leonardsville Bank | 50 |
| Medina Bank | 50 |
| Niagara River Bank | 50 |
| Oliver Lee's Bank | 50 |
| Ontario Bank | 50 |
| Ontario County Bank | 50 |
| Powell Bank | 50 |
| Reciprocity Bank | 50 |
| Sackets Harbor Bank | 50 |
| Western Bank, Lockport | 50 |
| Worthington Bank | 50 |
| Yates County Bank | 50 |
| Hollister Bank | 50 |
| Huguenot Bank | 50 |
| Hamilton Exchange Bank | 50 |
| Oneida Central Bank | 50 |
| Bank of Old Saratoga | 50 |
| Central Bank, Brooklyn | par. |
| Pine Plains Bank | 50 |
| CONNECTICUT. | |
| Bank of Hartford County | 50 |
| Exchange Bank, Hartford | 50 |
| Mercantile Bank | 50 |
| Charter Oak | 50 |
| Bank of North America | 50 |
| Bridgeport City Bank | 50 |
| Pawcatuck Bank | 50 |
| Windham County Bank | 50 |
| Colchester Bank | 50 |
| All other Connecticut Banks | par. |
| RHODE ISLAND. | |
| Rhode Island Central | 50 |
| Hopkinton Bank | 50 |
| Bank of the South County | 50 |
| Tiverton and Wickford Bank | 50 |
| All other Rhode Island Banks | 50 |
| MASSACHUSETTS. | |
| Western Bank, Springfield | 50 |
| Lee Bank | 50 |
| Bass River Bank | 50 |
| All other Massachusetts Banks | 50 |
| NEW-JERSEY. | |
| Bank of New-Jersey | 50 |
| Bergen County Bank | 50 |
| Bank of America | 50 |
| Philipsburgh Bank | 50 |
| All other Jersey Banks | 50 |
| Warren County Bank, Pa. | 50 |
| All other Pennsylvania Banks | 50 |
| Bank of South Royalton | 50 |


THE LUXURY AND VILLAINY OF NEW-YORK ARISTOCRACY LAID BARE!!
A new and thrilling romance will be commenced in the NEW-YORK MERCURY,
For this week, (ready early TO-MORROW MORNING,) entitled
BELLA MONTRAVERS;
OR,
THE MYSTERIES OF THE COURT OF NEW-YORK,
which will show how the vile libertines and impure voluptuaries of the Fifth-Avenue lay their diabolical plans to compass the ruin of innocent and virtuous working-girls, to pander to their base passions. Everybody who cares to know what
NEW-YORK SOCIETY
really is should read its history, as now exposed for the first time, in the adventures and trials of BELLA MONTRAVERS.
This story is by the author of *Rose Mortimer*, which appeared recently in the *Mercury*, and which proved one of the most overwhelmingly popular stories ever published.

GRAND EXPOSITION
OF MANUFACTURED FURS.
LADIES' FURS,
CHILDREN'S FURS,
GENTS' FURS,
CHOICEST SELECTED FURS,
SLEIGH ROBES.
EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED,
BY J. H. HARLEY,
No. 34 John-st., and No. 38 Maiden-lane.

AMBROTYPE PROOFS OF THE POWER OF DR. SMITH'S MAGNETIC SALVE.
The public are invited to call and see my Ambrotype Gallery of the cures performed by my Magnetic Salve. S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., near Church-st.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Broadway. Manufactory, No. 63 Ann-st., New-York.

EFFICACY OF THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.—From J. C. Dunn, Esq., late City [illegible]. Boston, June [illegible], 185[illegible].
Gentlemen: I have been for some years troubled occasionally with severe attacks of indigestion; have consulted many physicians, tried Allopathy and Homœopathy, and can truly say, I have received more speedy and effectual relief from the use of the Oxygenated Bitters, procured from you, than from all other remedies, and most cheerfully recommend them to all who suffer from a similar affliction. Yours truly,
JAMES C. DUNN.

SCROFULA, SALT RHEUM, RHEUMATISM, in its most painful forms, &c., &c. HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is the most certain remedy for these, as well as all diseases of the blood; king's evil, ulcers, cancers, erysipelas and the most virulent diseases of the blood are certain to yield to its purifying and health-giving influence. Certificates of more than a thousand cases, in this City alone, can be seen at the principal depot, No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

I WOULD NOT BE WITHOUT A BOTTLE of Dr. TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment in the house, is the universal remark from those who have tried this wonderful preparation for Rheumatism, Dysentery, Headache, Pains and Aches of all kinds. It is worth its weight in gold to all who value health. Price 25 and 50 cents. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

VALENTINE & BUTLER'S ALUM PATENT fire and burglar-proof safes, warranted free from dampness. Also, the celebrated Rotary Lock, for dwelling-houses, store-doors, [illegible]. For sale at Nos. [illegible] Maiden-lane, and Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Elizabeth-st., New-York.

## AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

SOMNAMBULA. NORMA. THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.

PROGRAMME:

The first act of NORMA.

Norma ........ Mad. LA GRANGE.

Oroveso ........ Sig. GASSIER.

The last act of LA SOMNAMBULA.

Amina ........ Mlle. FREZZOLINI.

Elvino ........ Sig. LABOCETTA.

Rodolpho ........ Sig. GASSIER.

The first act of THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.

[illegible]

GRAND CONCERT.

[illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SUNDAY NEXT.

GRAND ORATORIO and CONCERT.

First Joint Appearance in Oratorio of Mme. LA GRANGE and FREZZOLINI.

SUNDAY, Oct. 11.

The great success of the SACRED CONCERT AND ORATORIO of last Sunday has induced the Directors to give a SECOND AND LAST SUNDAY PERFORMANCE On SUNDAY NEXT, Oct. 11, on even an increased scale of splendor and magnificence, on which occasion

Mlle. FREZZOLINI and Mme. LA GRANGE, ALL THE GREAT ARTISTES OF THE ACADEMY, IMMENSE CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA, will appear on one and the same evening.

The following immense Programme will be presented:

PART I—SYMPHONY.

Mozart's celebrated Grand Jupiter Symphony by the Orchestra of Fifty Performers.

PART II—CONCERT.

[illegible] ........ Rossini

Mlle. FREZZOLINI.

LABOCETTA, GASSIER, BARILI.

Chorus and Orchestra of One Hundred Performers.

Ave Maria ........ Schubert

Mme. STRAKOSCH.

[illegible]

Mlle. FREZZOLINI, Sig. LABOCETTA.

Chorus and Orchestra of One Hundred Performers.

PART III—ORATORIO.

The whole of Rossini's world renowned Oratorio, STABAT MATER.

The solos and concerted pieces will be sung by Mme. LAGRANGE, Mme. STRAKOSCH, [illegible] GASSIER, SCOLA, ROCCO, BARILI.

Chorus and Orchestra of One Hundred Performers.

FINALE.

[illegible] ........ Mendelssohn.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Admission to all parts, including the Parquette, Dress Circle and Balcony ........ 50 cents.

To the Amphitheatre ........ 25 cents.

Seats secured in advance ........ 50 cents.

Private Boxes to hold four ........ $5

Reserved Seats and Private Boxes may be had TO-DAY (Saturday) at the Academy of Music, C. BREUSING'S and HALL & SON'S.

ON SUNDAY,

Admission tickets 50 cents, and Reserved Seats and Private Boxes may be had only at the Academy of Music from 8 to 5, and in the evening at the door.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Oct. 10, 1857, This establishment will be CLOSED, For a rehearsal of Jerome Ravel's New Comic Pantomime, entitled BOREAS, On MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12.

A grand entertainment for the BENEFIT OF MLLE. LINA WINDEL.

Full particulars will be duly announced. Tickets 50 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Sole Lessee ........ Mr. E. A. Marshall (Also of the Walnut-st. Theatre and new Academy of Music, Philadelphia.)

Stage Manager ........ Mr. F. B. Conway

CHANGE OF TIME.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performances begin with overture at 7 o'clock.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.

Fifth night of the grand RONZANI BALLET TROUPE.

SATURDAY, Oct. 10, will be presented the Grand Ballet, in four acts and eight tableaux, composed by Domenico Ronzani, entitled FAUST.

Supported by the following EMINENT ARTISTS:

Mlle. Louise Lamoureux, Signor Filippo Baratti, Signora Emma Santolini, Signor Gaspare Pratesi, Signora Gaetana Pratesi, Signor Cesare Cecchetti, Signora Serafina Cecchetti, Signor Giovanni Pratesi.

AND SIGNOR DOMENICO RONZANI.

Aided by splendid scenery, gorgeous costumes, magnificent appointments, [illegible] and nearly ONE HUNDRED MALE AUXILIARIES!

Previous to the ballet the admired farce of the DEAD SHOT.

Louisa Lovetrick ........ Mrs. F. B. Conway

In active preparation and will be speedily produced a grand ballet, in three acts and four tableaux, (composed by Domenico Ronzani) entitled IL BONRICHINO IN PARIGI, (Le Gamin de Paris,) and supported by the entire strength of the grand Ronzani Ballet Troupe.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

Miss Laura Keene ........ Sole Lessee and Directress.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 10, 1857.

Performance to commence with Edmund Falconer's original drama, in two acts entitled HUSBAND OF AN HOUR.

Marquis de Crevecoeur ........ Mr. Wheatleigh

Robert, a gardener ........ Mr. Geo. Jordan

Lord Thornby, an English nobleman ........

Pierre Rouge ........ Mr. Jefferson

La Fleur ........ Mr. Peters | Le Clerc ........ Mr. J. H. Stoddart

Julia, Countess de Clairville ........ Miss Laura Keene

Countess Dowager ........ Miss Wells

Countess d'Aubigny ........ Miss Thompson

Nanette ........ Miss Annie Taylor

Exquisite MUSICAL SELECTIONS by the Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Thomas Baker.

To conclude with Walcot's original farce, NOTHING TO NURSE.

Maximus Meddle ........ Mr. Jefferson

Uncle Bruin ........ Mr. J. H. Stoddart.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

Triumphant success of MISS CUSHMAN, who will appear to-night as MEG MERRILES.

This great and extraordinary performance, the terrific grandeur of which has never been surpassed on any stage, will be repeated every evening this week.

Last night EVERY SEAT WAS SOLD, and crowds were turned away at an early hour from the doors of this large theatre, unable to gain admittance.

GUY MANNERING, OR THE GIPSY'S PROPHECY.

Meg Merrilies, the Gipsy ........ Miss Cushman

Supported by Mr. [illegible] Smith, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. Moore, Mr. Boniface, Miss A. Clifton and Mrs. Holman.

To conclude with, first time in America, WAS I TO BLAME?

Miss Ada Clifton, Mr. Briggs, Mr. J. Burnett.

FAZIO will shortly be repeated.

A new tragic play in preparation for Miss Cushman.

In consequence of the great and most extraordinary success, MISS CUSHMAN will play every night next week.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mr. Blake, Mr. Walcot, Mr. Davenport, Mr. Holland, Mr. Norton, Mr. Whiting, Mrs. Hoey, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Gannon, Mrs. Allen,

TO-NIGHT, (Saturday, Oct. 10, 1857,) in the excellent comedy of SPEED THE PLOUGH.

Cast to the full strength of the company.

To be followed by the farce of WHO SPEAKS FIRST?

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor ........ Mr. E. Eddy

Boxes and Parquette, 25 cents | Pit ........ 12 cents

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 10.

Will be performed the play of WILLIAM TELL.

To be followed by the Grand Spectacle of THE CRUSADERS, OR, THE OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN.

To conclude with the drama of LUCRETIA BORGIA.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager ........ A. H. Purdy.

[illegible]

THIS EVENING, Oct. 10, will commence with CAPTAIN KYD.

To be followed by the Drama of MAGIC WELL.

The whole to conclude with the comedy of [illegible] HEIRESS.

BARNUM'S [illegible]—IN ADDITION TO THE [illegible] CARLO FAMILY [illegible]

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ROSA BONHEUR'S GREAT PICTURE OF THE "HORSE FAIR," is now on exhibition at the galleries of WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO., Admittance 25 cents. No. 353 Broadway. Hours of exhibition from 8½ A. M. to 6½ P. M.

EMPIRE HALL.

Adjoining the Metropolitan Hotel, will be opened on MONDAY, Oct. 12, with the GRAND ORIGINAL SERIES OF PAINTINGS, illustrative of DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES, produced from PRIVATE DRAWINGS AND SKETCHES, furnished by the late Dr. Kane and officers who accompanied him during the researches of two tedious expeditions, and nothing that Art could contribute, or ingenuity suggest, has been neglected to render it a LIFE-LIKE REPRESENTATION of the perilous adventures and dreadful sufferings endured by Dr. Kane and his brave companions, during their search for Sir John Franklin, and vividly portraying the sublime yet awful grandeur of the POLAR REGIONS.

Mr. WILLIAM MORTON, who accompanied both the Grinnell Expeditions, and who won for himself an enviable reputation, through his devoted attachment to Dr. Kane, as also for being the discoverer of the open Polar Sea, will describe each scene as presented.

*The exhibition has been prepared regardless of expense,* and in order to more strikingly display the BEAUTIES AND WONDERS OF THESE UNKNOWN REGIONS, a variety of chemical and mechanical appliances will be introduced, by which the visitor may realize the grandeur of the Arctic Seas. Several of the most interesting relics of this ever-memorable expedition will be exhibited, among which is the celebrated dog ETAH, son of Rhista and Toodla, the only surviving Esquimaux dog out of more than two hundred used during the journey.

The great Polar Bear killed by Dr. Kane, weighing 1,460 lbs., Dr. Kane's Arctic suits, rifle, Esquimaux dresses, kayack, &c., &c.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8.

Admission 25 cents; children half-price.

NOW OPEN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE GREAT FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

This unequaled and instructive display of our National Skill and Industry is now open daily, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. All the machinery is working day and evening.

DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND Is in attendance each evening, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS performs a GRAND CONCERT by Programme.

CHAMPNEY'S MOVING PANORAMA OF THE RIVER RHINE will be exhibited twice each day—at 12 M. and 6½ P. M. on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, and at 12 M. and 4 P. M. on the other days of the week.

HOE'S TYPE-REVOLVING PRINTING MACHINE, or "Lightning Press," will be in operation working the editions of the *New-Yorker Staats Zeitung*, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons.

THE STEAM CALLIOPE will be performed on at 11 A. M., 3½ P. M., and during the intermission by the Band in the evening.

Admission to the whole, only 25 cents.

Season Tickets, admitting the holder and his family to the Crystal Palace on all occasions until Feb. 15, 1858, can be procured of the Secretary, W. B. LEONARD, Esq., at his office, room No. 8.

Stages will be found at all the ferries, which run within a block or two of the Palace. The 6th-av. cars run directly to the door.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN AMERICA.—The Anatomical Museum of Dr. Reeves, Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway; 400 models of the most finished art. Lectures to gentlemen daily at 12, 4 and 8 o'clock, by Dr. JACKSON, except Fridays, when ladies only are admitted, and lectured to by a scientific and professional lady. Admission 25 cents.

MUSICAL CARD.—SIGNORINA SPINOLA'S residence No. 1 West 26th-st., corner of Broadway. Respectfully informs her friends and the public that she gives lessons in Italian and English vocal music, and the piano-forte at her residence. Having studied under the first Italian masters, she teaches thoroughly. The highest reference. At home from 10 till 4.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.

Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

## MUSICAL CARDS.

MUSICAL CARD.—MRS. SEGUIN, PRIMA Donna of the late celebrated "Seguin Opera Troupe," begs to inform the public that her Musical Academy has reopened for the reception of ladies studying for the parlor, church, concert-room, or stage. Address No. 9 St. Clement's-place, Macdougal-st., near 8th-st.

SINGING.—A YOUNG LADY, HAVING A GOOD soprano voice, and fully competent, wishes to obtain a situation in an Episcopal Church choir. Address E. F., Box No. 1,415 Post-Office.

## DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

No. 806 Broadway, New-York.

No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

New-York classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Brooklyn classes on Mondays and Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.

Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillon and all other dances.

Monthly soirees for children's parents.

Mr. Dodworth, finding from the past two years' experience that his instructions in the *minuet de la cour* and minuet quadrille were of great service in developing graceful movement and improving the style of his pupils, will continue the practice of those and other graceful studies. Among other novelties procured while on a tour of observation through France, Germany and England, will be introduced the Mazurka in ten figures adopted for the coming season by the association of teachers in Paris.

For circulars of terms, &c., apply at either of the academies.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—NO. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.—Mme. DUBREUIL FERRERO and EDWARD FERRERO respectfully announce that they will open their Academies on the following days: New-York on the 10th of October and Brooklyn on the 13th of October, at 3½ P. M.

The following new dances, now in vogue on the Continent, will be introduced during the first quarter: Les Lanciers, La Hongroise, L'Ecossaise, Zulma, L'Oriental and the Minuet de la Cour. Gentlemen's Evening Class commencing Oct. 19. N. B.—Pupils can join at any time—the quarter commencing the day of entry. Circulars at the Academies.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 206 8th-av., near 21st-st. Evening Classes for Ladies and Gentlemen. Ladies' Class at 7 P. M.; Gentlemen at 8. From 9 to 10½ P. M. is for the mutual improvement of both classes, Days of tuition, Mondays and Thursdays. Afternoon classes for ladies at 3 P. M.; Misses and Masters from 4 to 6 P. M. Schools and private classes attended within a reasonable distance from New-York. For circulars, &c., apply as above.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE.—THE LEASE AND FIXtures of Tea and Coffee store, No. 67 Catharine-st., will be sold cheap. There is a well-established cash business, which, if application be made soon, will be saved to the purchaser. Inquire of BRITTON & ELY, No. 35 William-st.

THE ADVERTISER, AN ENTRY-CLERK on a salary of $800, going West, will procure his situation for any competent person who is willing to give a bonus of $10. $3 must be inclosed as proof of the applicant's sincerity. Address JAMES LEE, New-Haven, Conn.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The members of the above Association are requested to attend a meeting to be held at Spring-street Hall, (No. 185 Spring-st.,) on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, 1857, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the various Conventions. By order

JOHN J. SILLCOCK, President.

JOHN J. SHAW, GEO. W. PAULDING, } Secretaries.

THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the above Association will be held at Onderdonk's Hall, corner of Grand and Clinton sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 12, at 7½ o'clock P. M., to choose Delegates to the several Conventions to meet Oct. 15, 1857. By order of President.

EDWARD COLLIN.

BENJ. C. DEAN, H. S. JENNINGS, } Secretaries.

SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting and election for County and other Conventions, will be held pursuant to order of the Central Committee, on MONDAY, Oct. 12, 1857, at 7 P. M., at Chelsea Hall, corner 6th-av. and 16th-st. Polls open at 7½; close at 9 P. M.

DAVID R. JAQUES, President.

GEORGE H. MACKAY, Secretary.

## FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, At prices from $25 and upward. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 28,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.

New and beautiful styles of enameled solid oak, and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S wareroom, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Removal of H. F. FARRINGTON'S furniture warerooms, from No. 48 and 48 Wooster-st. to 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster, New-York.

## PERSONAL.

MY DARLING ALICE—HOW CAN YOU REfuse to meet me? Do see me at once, before you leave, and appreciate the sincere devotion of your ever affectionate GEORGE.

LOST—A BANK-BOOK ON THE BOWERY SAVings Bank, No. 37,481. The finder will please return it to the Bank.

## DRY GOODS.

TREMENDOUS RUSH.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT BANKRUPT SALE, At ALEXANDER JUST'S, Nos. 51 and 53, Catharine-st., 3 doors above Monroe.

This morning will be offered:

5 Cases more of the PRINTED LAWNS at 4 cents.

Cases Dark PRINTS at 5 cents.

Cases DE LAINES at 6¼ cents.

1,200 Dozen NORWICH POPLINS Silk and Wool, yard wide, 25 cents, cheap at double.

Cases BROCADE MOHAIRS, 18¾ cents.

Double-width PLAIDS, high colors, 18¾ cents.

The balance in SHAWLS, SILKS, PARAMATTAS, FRENCH MERINOS, 4s. 6d., EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES, RIBBONS, LACES, HOSIERY.

All at a reduction of 50 per cent.

Ladies, please call early in the morning before the rush commences.

ALEXANDER JUST,

Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,

ONE PRICE ONLY. 3 doors above Monroe.

LADIES' LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS FROM AUCTION.

If you want a decided bargain in Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, call at NO. 473 BROADWAY.

500 dozen Ladies ½ Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, at $1 50 per dozen, worth $2.

300 dozen Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, at $2 25 per dozen, worth $3.

200 dozen Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, at $2 50 per dozen, worth $3 50.

200 dozen French Grass Linen Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, at $2 25 per dozen, worth $3 25.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, NO. 473 BROADWAY,

Will open this morning several bales Super Ballardvale Flannels and other desirable styles At lowest market prices.

Also, another invoice 4-4 Shaker Flannels, 4s. per yard, and warranted not to shrink.

LINEN DAMASK—CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED.

8-4 Superfine Linen Damask at 4s. per yard. Warranted perfect.

Also, Linen Sheetings and Shirtings, Towels, Doilies, Marseilles Quilts and Muslin of all descriptions.

At lowest prices in the City.

By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway, will offer this morning an invoice of rich Bayadere Silks. New styles at $1 per yard. 25 per cent. less than cost to import.

SHAWLS—SHAWLS—STELLA SHAWLS, CHENILLE SHAWLS, WOOLEN LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS, Of entirely new styles, Very cheap, By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS—CLOAKS—CLOAKS, MANTILLAS—MANTILLAS—MANTILLAS, Selling at prices to suit the times, By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

N. B.—Those Plush Cloaks at $5 are not all sold.

SPLENDID ENGLISH POPLINS 6s. PER YARD.

Reduced from $1.

By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

IRISH POPLINS REDUCED TO $1 PER YARD.

Some very beautiful Bayadere Stripes, also Plain, At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S No. 473 Broadway.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE IN CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, 473 Broadway, Will sell, for the balance of this week, THEIR ENTIRE VALUABLE STOCK OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS, AT AN ENORMOUS REDUCTION.

CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

GENUINE FURS.

We shall open on Monday, Oct. 5, an unrivaled assortment of genuine furs, selected by ourselves in Europe, and manufactured in the newest styles of CIRCULARS, FISCHON RUSSES, CAPES, PELERINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c., in RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY do., MINK of magnificent qualities, ROYAL ERMINE, MARTEN, &c., &c., And a complete line of children's furs, Every article of furs sold by us will be Guaranteed as represented.

One block below the St. Nicholas Hotel.

CHARLES STREET & CO., 475 Broadway. 475

CLOAKS AND BASQUES.

Ladies are respectfully notified that our assortment of elegant novelties in cloaks and basques, is now complete. Basques in exclusive and beautiful styles for ladies and children, fitted and made to order. No. 475 Broadway.

INDIA SHAWLS.

Just received, and will open on Monday, an invoice of India square shawls, plain centres, in all colors, with handsome borders, at $70 each.

CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF CHEAP CLOAKS.

WE HAVE RECEIVED, ON CONSIGNMENT,

Over 2,000 French and English Beaver Cloaks, which we have arranged separate from our regular stock, and offer at prices varying from $3 to $5 each, most of which cost from $10 to $15 to import, and all new goods.

CHARLES STREET & CO., No. 475 Broadway, One block from the St. Nicholas Hotel.

WONDERFUL REDUCTION IN FRENCH PRINTS.

RICH CHINTZ COLORS YARD WIDE. Selling at 1s. Per Yard. Former price 3s.

By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

NOTICE.

SOLOMON & HART, No. 243 BROADWAY,

Announce their intention to REMOVE to their new store (now erecting) on or about the 1st of January, and have determined upon selling their IMMENSE STOCK OF SATIN DE LAINES, BROCATELS, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, CORNICES, PAPER HANGINGS, &c., AT AN UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION IN PRICE.

In offering this INDUCEMENT, their stock will be found replete with every article in their line.

FAMILIES FURNISHING, OR IN WANT OF UPHOLSTERY GOODS, CURTAINS, MATERIALS FOR FURNITURE, WINDOW SHADES, &c., &c., Are invited to avail themselves of an offer that may never occur again.

N. B.—S. & H. being PRACTICAL UPHOLSTERERS, purchasers can have their Curtains, &c., made up in the BEST STYLE, and after the NEWEST FRENCH DESIGNS, received by every steamer from their House in PARIS.

WINDOW SHADES MADE TO ANY DESIGN OR PATTERN.

Wholesale buyers will have an advantage in examining our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS, AND REAL FURS.

Great reduction in price.

GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway,

Offers his entire importation of REAL INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS and REAL FURS, AT UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES.

His stock is superior to any he has ever before offered.

Also, FRENCH CASHMERE SHAWLS, STELLA SHAWLS, DRESS SILKS AND SILK ROBES, PRINTED MERINOS, VALENTIAS, and Plaid goods of every description.

RICH DRY GOODS, VERY CHEAP.

A general reduction of prices. Rich Poplins from 1s. to 18s. Silk Robes very low. Silks very low. Cloaks Reduced. Shawls Reduced. Dress Goods generally.

JAMES A. HEARN, No. 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.

FRENCH FLOWERS, Feathers, Colored Straw Goods, &c.

In consequence of the Great financial crisis, HOMER & KETCHUM will offer their entire Stock at a Great Reduction to Cash Purchasers.

No. 236 Broadway, corner Pearl-st.

RIBBONS FOR BONNETS, RIBBONS FOR TRIMMING, RIBBONS FOR SASHES.

Ribbons of all kinds immensely cheap. Embroidered collars, sets, cuffs, &c., entirely new. Cambric Edgings and Muslins, &c., &c.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS, No. 305 Canal-st. (old No. 80) and No. 47 Howard-st.

WET GOODS, BED AND BERTH BLANKETS.—Black and colored broadcloths and cassimeres, plain and plaid poplins, woolen plaids, moire antiques, flannels, linens, tablecloths, &c., just received and for sale by WM. MATTHEWS, No. 88 Catharine-st.

## DRY GOODS.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS. DRY GOODS AT RETAIL, FOR CASH.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES AND FAMILIES IN NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.

In consequence of the unparalleled derangement of confidence, business and finance throughout the whole country,

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO., WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF SILK AND FANCY GOODS, IN CHAMBERS-ST., HAVE DETERMINED ON OFFERING On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14, AT RETAIL FOR SIXTY DAYS ONLY, THEIR LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS, IN THE LARGE STORE, FITTED UP FOR THAT PURPOSE, NO. 385 BROADWAY, Corner of White-st., FOR CASH ONLY. ONE PRICE—NO ABATEMENT.

Embracing—

5,000 pieces Plain and Fancy SILKS.

2,000 SILK ROBES a Volants.

3,000 SILK ROBES a Quille.

Broche and Brocade Bayadere SILKS.

Dark and Light-Colored Plain TAFFETAS.

Mourning Flounced SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, &c.

1,500 Jacquard Satin LONG SHAWLS. Entirely new.

500 Chenille Bordered STELLA SHAWLS. Rich and new.

100 Chenille SHAWLS. High colors.

1,000 Broche Bordered STELLAS.

500 Plush-Bordered STELLAS. New and elegant.

500 Broche LONG SHAWLS.

350 Broche SQUARE SHAWLS.

Plaid WOOL SHAWLS of every description.

A large assortment of Chenille SCARFS just arrived.

Plain and Printed MUSLIN DELAINES.

Plain and Printed CASHMERES AND MERINOES.

Single and double width All-Wool PLAIDS.

French and Irish SILK POPLINS.

SATIN DELAINES AND MERINOES.

Ombre Satin-Striped All-Wool DELAINES.

Merino, Ameline, Poplin and Delaine Bayadere ROBES a Quille.

Gros Oder French PRINTS.

Print ROBES A QUILLE.

Rich Plaid VALENCIA, &c.

Magnificent Printed ROBES DE CHAMBRES.

1,000 dozen French Lawn Embroid'd HANDKERCHIEFS

1,000 doz. French Lawn Hemst'chd HANDKERCHIEFS.

1,000 doz. French Lawn Corded-border HANDKERCHIEFS.

5,000 doz. Plain and Fancy Linen-Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS.

500 pieces Richardson's Family and Medium LINEN.

CURTAIN DRAPERIES of all kinds.

French Crinoline and Crinoline SKIRTS in every variety. Chantilly and French LACE VEILS.

A large assortment of Swiss and Jaconet COLLARS, SLEEVES and SETS.

MULL and CAMBRIC Embroidered BANDS.

Also a splendid line of French EMBROIDERIES.

A choice assortment of TULLE, MOUSSELINE and TARLATANE, ROBES A VOLANTES, For Evening Dresses, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which will be sold at VERY GREAT SACRIFICES.

Purchasers will here find the RICHEST AND MOST ELEGANT STYLES of GOODS ever brought into this country, and will have this rare opportunity of securing STYLES that are entirely controlled by us, and which cannot be found in any Retail House in the United States.

The 3,000 ROBES A QUILLE are just landed, and the only styles of the kind in the country.

10,000 dozen BAJOUS KID GLOVES, the best make that now comes to this country, for SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A PAIR.

The store will open at 9 A. M. and close at 5 P. M.

DRY GOODS AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have a very large stock which they are willing to clear out at extraordinarily low prices. An inspection will satisfy any one.

SILKS, BROCADES, BAYADERES AND PLAIDS, SILK ROBES, DELAINE ROBES.

MERINOS LOWER THAN EVER.

WOOL PLAIDS of good quality really cheap.

No. 305, (old No. 80) Canal-st., and No. 47 Howard-st.

GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway, ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

The entire stock of this establishment HAS BEEN MARKED DOWN AT COST AND BELOW COST PRICES, FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1857.

The assortment of each department was never more complete than at the present time.

CARPETING.

DOUGHTY & BROTHER, No. 241 Broadway, opposite the Park.

Owing to our heavy importations and tightness in the money market, we are selling off our elegant stock of carpeting at a great sacrifice. Cash buyers will obtain great bargains.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, NEWEST STYLES AND BEST QUALITY.

Opened and always on hand, at reasonable prices, by S. CHAMBERS, No. 297 Broadway, nearly opposite Stewart's. N. B.—We have no trash, and those that are offered "at less than cost of materials" are dear at that. Ladies and gentlemen should not patronize such humbuggery, deception and cheating.

PATENTS SECURED.—SEAMLESS GARMENTS—Something new. Clothing alike for the million and upper ten thousand! Clothing that does not rip or tear!

Overcoats, usual price $10, sold here for $5.

Elegant Raglans, usual price $20, sold here for $10.

Reversible Raglans, usual price $25, sold here for $12.

Pea Jackets, Vests, Leggings, Moccasins, Mittens, all woven without seams! Bills of most of the suspended Banks taken at par.

SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUF'G. CO.

Wholesale Dépôt, No. 23 Dey-st.

Retail Dépôt, No. 505 Broadway.

THE LADIES ASSEMBLING IN SUCH great numbers at the splendid palace of DRAKE'S, No. 9 Bowery, yesterday, induced us to follow and inquire the cause. We soon ceased wondering—he had just opened a stock of children's fancy goods, at such prices, for the styles and magnificence of material, as to put inquiry at rest, and at prices 30 per cent. below Broadway rates. Ladies that call will never purchase elsewhere than at DRAKE'S, No. 9 Bowery. Don't mistake the number.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.—E. S. MILLS & CO. have now in stock a splendid assortment of CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, DUSTERS, &c., of their own manufacture, 25 per cent. below former prices, together with a full stock of FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS, purchased at the recent auction sales, to which they invite the attention of close buyers, at 80 and 82 Chambers-st.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S BEAVER and Felt Hats, in all their variety, rich in quality, elegant in pattern. The public are invited to call and examine. A large assortment of fancy furs. KELLOGG, No. 331 Canal-st., opposite West Broadway.

LADIES' FANCY FURS, LANDRY'S, NO. 633 BROADWAY.—Ladies and gentlemen, I respectfully inform you that I have this season, besides my usual fine stock, another of lower grade, which I can sell at wholesale prices.

## HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

$1,000.—ONE HALF, OR IF BUILT upon, the whole, on bond and mortgage, will buy one of 23 plots of ground, each containing six lots of 25x100 feet, within 45 minutes' ride from the City Hall, by ferry and stage, at 7½ cents fare for both. Title perfect, unincumbered, and warranty deeds given. Situated on high ground, very healthy, and commanding a beautiful view for many miles around. Planked sidewalks and ornamental trees line the streets. Taxes very low. J. H. BONN, Sole Proprietor, No. 239 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., 3d floor, Room No. 45½.

$3,500.—FOR SALE—TWO SPLENDID ENglish Basement Brick House, on 47th-st., between 3d and 2d avs., being between the two railroads. The houses are now being finished, and have all the modern improvements, such as marble mantles, paneled ceilings, gas, bath, &c. The street is graded, paved, flagged, curb and gutter. Price $3,500 per house, or would let to a genteel family for five years' lease. Terms accommodating to the purchaser. Apply to MR. McMANN'S, at the buildings, or 153 same street.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, a large, first-class mansion, just finished, built in the best manner, supplied with gas and water throughout, and furnished with two hot-air furnaces. The view is not surpassed on the river. Carriage-house, gas-house, ice-house, &c., on the premises. From ten to fifty acres may be had with the house. Title perfect and property unincumbered. For particulars apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., New-York, or to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE—A TASTEFUL TWO-STORY AND basement brick cottage, West 24th-st., No. 322. Contains seven rooms, gas and fixtures in each; water closet, court yard, vault, &c., just painted throughout. Lot leased, about 70 years unexpired. Price making annual rent $325. Would let till May at $450 per annum. Apply from 7 to 9 o'clock as above. T. W. MARSHALL, JR., No. 53 South-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE THREE-STORY BROWN stone front, situated very pleasantly in 20th-st., near 5th-av., in fine order, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of C. F. PFEIFFER, No. 30 John-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR STOCKS.—A SNUG 3-story brick Dwelling House and Lot in Dean-st., Brooklyn; price $4,250; $2,000 on bond and mortgage; and a 3-story frame House and Lot, 25x100, in Jersey City, price $3,500, for sale at low prices; both rented; in exchange for Bank, Insurance, State or Railroad Stocks. Address S. WILLIAMS, *New-York Times* office.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—EMBARrassed real estate owners of property in this City, who want money immediately, and who have bargains, may address confidentially, with full description, price, &c., to F. W., box 2,060 Post-Office. All communications strictly confidential.

## COAL.

BALD EAGLE BITUMINOUS COAL—FROM the mines of the Tangascootack Coal Company. This coal is free from sulphur, and is well adapted for gas, steam, blacksmith and domestic uses. For sale by the single ton or more, by JAS. W. WILTSE, No. 731 4th-st., near the Coal Yard, E. R.

Orders may be left with A. ASHFIELD, at the office of the Company, No. 24 William-st.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by a process of benumbing the gums, (entirely different from freezing.) I have used this process for eighteen months, and have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. Reference given, if required. N. B. GRIFFEN, dentist, No. 287 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

## INSTRUCTION.

GEORGE FLACK, A. M., Principal of Hudson River Institute, At Claverack, N. Y., Offers board and tuition for $100 a year.

FIFTEENTH WARD SCHOOLS.—GRAMmar School No. 35, situated in 13th-st., near 6th-av., will reopen on Monday, Oct. 5. The public is respectfully informed that the schoolhouse has been considerably repaired and improved, with a view to furnish superior facilities for the proper prosecution of study, and to provide the scholars with thoroughly ventilated recitation rooms. Any information desired in regard to the schools can be procured from any of the following school officers:

*Commissioners*—Erastus C. Benedict, Richard Bartow.

*Inspectors*—John F. Crosby, John M. Knox.

*Trustees*—Edward L. Beadle, Wm. N. Blakeman, Lucius W. Stevens, James D. Oliver, Samuel Hotaling, Eli Goodwin, Jos. B. Varnum, Jr., Thomas Denny.

Those wishing for details, in regard to the management of the schools, can be accommodated by calling at the school-house, on THOMAS HUNTER, Principal of Male Department, or on JANE M. LIBBEY, Principal of Primary Department.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, LONG ISLAND, opposite 70th-st., enters on its eighteenth session Nov. 1. Twelve pupils are received, who, with the principal and teachers, form a family circle in which no opportunity passes unimproved for the cultivation of correct sentiment and refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers; and the means for conferring a thorough academic education are of the highest order. Mrs. WM. JONES receives applications at her residence, and circulars are mailed, or may be had from J. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 565 Broadway, or T. L. CHESTER, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.

$5.—A GOOD HAND WRITING TAUGHT FOR $5.—In ten lessons of one hour each, and full success guaranteed to every pupil, young and old. Double-entry bookkeeping day and evening. Terms, $10 for a thorough course of instruction. Cards of particulars may be had at the rooms, No. 362 Broadway.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

"A few hints from a perfect master are often of more service in developing the capacities of a pupil than the most protracted lessons of an inferior teacher."—Wm. C. Bryant.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opens its fifteenth school year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARK, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

Application may be made at the institution during the day or evening, where circulars can be obtained, as also at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, Lockwood & Son, Ivison & Phinney, Broadway, and Messrs. Burnton, No. 40 6th-av. Pupils are received at the beginning as well as at advanced periods of their course, and are thoroughly prepared for business or college under influences and amid associations of a highly desirable character.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 922 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN the next term on Wednesday, Sept. 9. The number will be, as heretofore, strictly limited to twenty young men, with provision for a few smaller boys. Pupils are regularly fitted for Harvard and Yale Colleges, and entrance warranted, as well as prepared for business. French and German are taught by native instructors. Mr. B. is determined that the school shall be, in all respects, the very best of its kind in the City. Bible House, Astor-place, sign Classical Gymnasium.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—The Winter term of this institution will commence Wednesday, Nov. 4, and continue twenty-one weeks. Circulars can be had at A. S. Barnes & Co.'s book store, No. 51 John-st., or at the American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway; or of the Principals, at the Bancroft House, corner of Broadway and 20th-st.; or by addressing the Principals at South Williamstown.

BENJ. F. MILLS, J. A. MILLS, } Principals.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—CHARLES BARTLETT, LATE PRINCIPAL.—The Winter Term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School will commence on Wednesday, the 4th of November next. The arrangements of the School and family are adapted to youth of all ages, from ten years upward. Pupils are prepared for College or for business. Terms $250 per annum. For further information, or for circulars, address

C. B. WARRING, OTIS BISBEE, } Principals.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 226 Broadway, reopened Sept. 14.—Messrs. LYON & KARGE, recently associated with Mr. GRANT, succeed him as principals. The one being a graduate of Yale, and the other of the Universities of Berlin and Paris, and both being experienced instructors, their union combines the advantages of American and European systems of training. For circulars, &c., apply at rooms.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 873 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 9 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 150 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—IN THIS INstitution young gentlemen are thoroughly instructed in all the branches requisite for commercial pursuits or entering college. The Winter term commences on the first Monday in November. Circulars can be obtained at E. GOODENOUGH'S Bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York, or by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

WM. H. LEGGET'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, and English School, No. 836 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., was reopened Sept. 7. Assistant Instructors, Messrs. Nelson, de l'Oeust, Guillaudeu and Coe. A Gymnasium is attached. Residence of the Principal, No. 275 East 10th-st. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway, and ROE'S, No. 697 Broadway.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS—ELM PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. JAS. RICHARDS and CHAS. A. SWIFT, (late of Yale College,) Principals. The Fall term commences Tuesday, Oct. 13. One of the Principals may be seen at the office of R. A. WATKINSON, Esq., No. 29 Nassau-st., between 12 and 1 daily, and will accompany those boys who wish to join the Institute.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A select Boarding-School for Boys—The Thirty-eighth Semi-Annual Session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1857. Circulars may be obtained of DAVID S. ROWE, Principal.

MR. E. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 138 4th-av., Monday, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Drisler, will be open for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars, apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Madame BERGIER'S French, English and Spanish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., between 31st and 32d-sts., reopened Sept. 15. Circulars, with references, can be had at the Institute. A private omnibus calls for pupils.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with large play-ground and Gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of select boys only.

MURRAY HILL.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, French and English, No. 101 West 36th-st., near Broadway, New-York. Rector, Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF. The fifth session will commence Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 809 Broadway, 2d floor. A thorough and efficient education is here imparted under a discipline mild but decided. For circulars, &c., apply as above. R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN—LATE PRINCIpal of Rutgers Female Institute—continues to receive boarding and day pupils in his institute for young Ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square. His prospectus may be obtained by personal or written application.

THE MISSES DANFORTH RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their School to No. 284 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third door above Dr. Muhlenberg's Church, where they will receive their pupils on the 14th September.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT BEDford, Westchester County, N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open Nov. 2. Circulars may be had of D. BERRIEN, Esq., No. 240 Pearl-st., or of the Principal.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $120 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up-stairs.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LASSALLE'S French day and boarding school, Macdougal-st., corner 8th-st., near 5th-av. French is the language of the school. English branches carefully taught by two Englishmen.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—WINTER TERM opens Nov. 17, and continues 14 weeks. Foreign Music Teacher. Bill per Term $38 75. For circulars, address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial, No. 46 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Prospectus to be had.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate. Winter Term commences Nov. 1.

TUITION.—A LADY, WHO HAS ONE OR TWO hours in the day unoccupied, is desirous to obtain a few more pupils in English, French, music, or drawing. Address GOVERNESS, No. 417 Broome-st.

$101 A YEAR PAYS FOR BOARD AND common English in Fort Edward Institute, N. Y. A few vacancies for ladies. Send for a Catalogue to Rev. JOS. E. KING, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT Stamford, Conn. E. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars, containing terms, &c., address the Principal.

MRS. BENEDICT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies reopened Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., second door from 5th-av.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857, at No. 279 5th-av., corner of 31st-st.

PARISIAN FRENCH—BY J. DE LAUNAY OF Paris, No. 534 Broadway. Spanish and Italian also taught. Classes for Ladies, Evening for Gentlemen.

## INSTRUCTION.

THE INSTITUTE [illegible]

BOOK-KEEPING, BUSINESS [illegible] Broadway with [illegible] a full commercial course in practical Book-keeping, Business Writing. [illegible]

MISSES STEVENS' BOARDING [illegible] School will re-open Monday, Oct. [illegible] 40th-st., between 4th and Lexington-avs. [illegible] drawing and oil-painting, portrait and [illegible] For circulars [illegible]

THE MISSES ROME [illegible] inform their friends and the public that their [illegible] and day school, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be [illegible] Monday, Sept. 14.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR [illegible]

MRS. F. S. PRIEST'S SCHOOL [illegible] on Monday, Sept. 14.

EVENING DRAWING CLASS [illegible] TLEMEN, from 7 to 9. Drawing from [illegible] and from Nature, at S. SCHUSTER'S [illegible] Broadway.

## TEACHERS.

A LADY WHO SPEAKS FRENCH, [illegible] MAN AND ENGLISH, is experienced [illegible] and education, and can give references, [illegible] in a family or school, no daily or resident [illegible] jection to go to the country or South. [illegible] week, No. 21 1st-st., Hoboken; or, by letter, [illegible] COOPER, No. 183 Chatham-st., New-York.

TEACHER WANTED.—A YOUNG [illegible] from 22 to 28, thoroughly competent to [illegible] English, French, Music, Painting and [illegible] Seminary at Pickensville, Alabama. Salary [illegible] $600. Wish her to go immediately. Apply [illegible] days, at No. 36 Pine-st., to [illegible]

A LADY, JUST ARRIVED FROM [illegible] LAND, wishes an engagement in a family [illegible] qualified to impart a solid English education [illegible] (acquired in Paris,) Italian, music, singing, [illegible] Distinguished references offered. Address [illegible] 126, Stamford, Conn.

NATIONAL SCHOOL AGENCY—[illegible] Broadway, by RICE & ANDREWS. [illegible] now wanted for nearly every department [illegible] tion, and for various parts of the country. [illegible] teachers are wanted immediately for [illegible] drawing and painting. Special advantages [illegible] to parents seeking schools for their children.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE [illegible] APPLETON'S BUILDING, No. 346 Broadway [illegible] schools with Teachers, families with Tutors, [illegible] and Teachers with desirable situations. Those [illegible] gagements should apply to SMITH & BOYD [illegible] Wanted immediately—several Female French [illegible]

## HOUSES TO LET.

THE MADISON HOUSE TO LET [illegible] LEASE OF TEN YEARS.—This excellent [illegible] situated on the corner of Madison-av. and [illegible] City of New-York, and beside being close to [illegible] Passenger Dépôt of the New-York and New-Haven, the Harlem, Albany and Troy Railroads, it is [illegible] desirable part of the City, with City railroads, [illegible] omnibuses running in every direction, [illegible] both day and night. A quantity of hotel furniture and stock, now upon the premises, may be [illegible] sonable terms, for cash;—altogether affording [illegible] portunity of securing a hotel stand that must [illegible] of the best locations for hotel business in the City of New-York. For particulars, inquire upon the premises. [illegible]

HOUSES TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—In St. Luke's-place, [illegible] $100 per month; do in St. Mark's-place, [illegible] Troy-st., unfurnished; East 26th-st. [illegible] rents ranging $500, $700 and $1,200. Also, [illegible] commodious cottage-houses, from $150, [illegible] rents. CHARLES E. MILLER, No. 14 [illegible]

TO LET—UNTIL THE FIRST OF MAY [illegible] house, furnished or unfurnished, situated [illegible] Hudson River, about nine miles from the City, [illegible] by cars, steamboats and stages. The locality [illegible] healthy and the house is replete with all the modern conveniences. Hot and cold water, laundry, [illegible] Large barn and stable, with five acres of ground. Will be rented very low. Address Box No. [illegible] Office.

TO LET.—NOTICE.—A HANDSOME [illegible] story brown stone house in 33d-st. [illegible] No. 2 Bleecker-place; will let cheap for the [illegible] the year. Also, a handsome four-story house [illegible] on 43d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway [illegible] reasonable. Inquire of JOSEPH POTTER, [illegible] st., between 5th-av. and Broadway.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED [illegible] New-York Clearing-House, being the [illegible] story of No. 22 Broadway, extending from [illegible] feet deep to New-st., 25 feet wide, lighted [illegible] top by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at [illegible] ing House on any business day after 11 o'clock [illegible] GEORGE [illegible]

TO LET—A NEW FIRST-CLASS THREE [illegible] basement and high-stoop house, in 46th-st., [illegible] and 6th avs., close to the cars. It will be [illegible] and let low to a good tenant. W. C. CREAMER, [illegible] Gold-st.

TO LET—THAT ELEGANT CORNER STORE [illegible] 1,056 Broadway, corner of 38th-st., with [illegible] basement store, will be let very low, and a lease [illegible] a good tenant. Inquire next door of JOHN FLAGG [illegible]

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN [illegible] place, 4th-st., rent low; also, furniture for sale. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED—ON MURRAY HILL [illegible] medium-price brown-stone front residence, [illegible] ly furnished: to let or for sale. [illegible] MILLER & MORRIS, No. [illegible]

TO LET—IN NO. 318 WEST THIRTY-[illegible] street; half of a modern-built house will be [illegible] low to a small family. Apply on the premises [illegible] 447 8th-av., in the dry goods store.

TO LET—IN THIRTY-FIFTH-ST., NEAR [illegible] av., a brown-stone English basement house, [illegible] the modern improvements. Rent $700 per annum. [illegible] quire of J. MERRITT, No. 373 Bowery.

$300.—TO LET IN BROOKLYN [illegible] ONLY $300—A desirable residence, [illegible] 9 rooms, gas, marble mantels; every convenience [illegible] small family; only 5 minutes' walk from [illegible] Ferry. Apply at No. 97 Sackett-st., South Brooklyn. Possession given on or about the 20th.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE [illegible] let or exchange for an improved farm [illegible] seat, on the Hudson River. A first-class [illegible] house, four story and basement, 25 feet front, [illegible] Murray Hill, 36th-st., near the new Park, [illegible] replete with all modern improvements, and [illegible] elegantly furnished. Address C. S., office of [illegible]

STEADY POWER.—ONE ROOM SECOND [illegible] ry and one basement, at low rates, by JOHN [illegible] No. 162 Walker-st.

## FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM LEASE FOR SALE.—THE UNEXpired term of about six years, together with [illegible] and implements. It is one of the most desirable [illegible] County, comprising about 30 acres of the very [illegible] abundance of fruit and shrubbery, buildings [illegible] and commodious. For a country seat or market [illegible] ing it is alike desirable, as the land is capable [illegible] ing $2,500 per annum—the distance being about [illegible] from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, and of easy access [illegible] Greenwood cars. Terms favorable. Apply [illegible] SOTHER, No. 10 John-st., New-York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A SMALL [illegible] say 20 to 40 acres, with cottage, [illegible] ings, fences, &c., in good order, convenient [illegible] within 30 miles of New-York, and easy of access [illegible] road or steamboat. Address, post-paid, [illegible] &c. J. C., care of T. IRWIN & SON, No. [illegible] st., New-York.

NORTH-WESTERN ILLINOIS [illegible] or exchange for good Railroad stocks or bonds, [illegible] did farm of over 500 acres, well wooded and watered [illegible] miles from a populous city and the Illinois [illegible] road. For productiveness, healthfulness, beauty [illegible] venience cannot be surpassed. Apply at [illegible] F. CLAY, 156 Grand-st.

FOR SALE, OR TO EXCHANGE [illegible] dry goods or groceries suitable for the [illegible] about 7,000 acres of heavily-timbered land, [illegible] in St. Lawrence County, in this State. [illegible] JOHN PHILLIPS, No. 123 Fulton-st., over [illegible] or to R. CRAM, No. 4 New-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT DAIRY FARM [illegible] 300 acres, with large and convenient buildings [illegible] good market facilities, at the low price of $40 per [illegible] close an estate. Also, other farms, from $20 to [illegible] easy access. Particulars of C. H. OLIVER, [illegible]

## STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER [illegible] Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York. Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at [illegible] prices, every variety of account books, papers, [illegible] staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, [illegible] shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and [illegible] pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and [illegible] boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the [illegible] JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed [illegible] rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants [illegible] to call.

WILLIAM E. HAWS—(BRANCH OF [illegible] Ross, Atwood & Co.) stationer and blank-book manufacturer, No. 386 Canal-st., corner of [illegible] Every description of account books for banks, [illegible] and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound [illegible] pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing [illegible] ted in a superior manner and with dispatch. [illegible] sortment of staple and fancy stationery.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, [illegible] PRINTING, AT NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.—[illegible] country trade supplied, largest assortment of [illegible] Paper and Account Books. Our Printing Office [illegible] ery, complete with new type, steam power, [illegible] us to execute work at low prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

EVERDELL'S CELEBRATED ENGRAVED Wedding Cards and Wedding Envelopes can [illegible] only at his great card Dépôt, Broadway, corner [illegible] Orders by mail solicited, and specimens sent, [illegible] tion, to any part of the country. Established 1840.

## AUCTION SALES.

A. J. DAVIS & CO. WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 389 Pearl-st., HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Pianos, Piano-fortes, &c. &c.

THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

JAMES E. NICOLL, Auctioneer.

## FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, on Saturday, the 10th day of October, 1857.

| RESOURCES. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and Discounts | | $[illegible] |
| Overdrafts | | [illegible] |
| Due from Banks | | 13,172 77 |
| Due from the Directors of the Bank | | 10,[illegible] |
| Real Estate | | 18,[illegible] |
| Stocks | | 11,601 15 |
| Cash Items, viz.: Checks on other Banks | | 17,057 [illegible] |
| Specie | | 159,114 [illegible] |
| Bills of Solvent Banks | | 4,[illegible] |
| Bills of Suspended Banks | | [illegible] |
| Loss and Expense Account | | [illegible] |
| Total | | $461,387 01 |
| LIABILITIES. | | |
| Capital | | $175,000 00 |
| Circulation Registered | $135,000 | |
| Less Notes on hand | 22,672 | |
| | | 112,[illegible] |
| Profits | | 6,[illegible] |
| Due to Banks | | [illegible] |
| Due Depositors on demand | | 130,[illegible] |
| Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads—Dividends Unpaid | | 3,000 00 |
| Total | | $461,387 01 |

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—RICHARD WILLIAMSON, President, and JOSEPH H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, a Bank located and doing business at New-York City, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank. Before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 10th day of September, 1857, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

This Bank declared a 4 per cent. dividend Sept. 1, 1857.

R. WILLIAMSON, President.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 8th day of October, 1857.

RICHARD KELLY, Commissioner of Deeds.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BROADWAY BANK, on Saturday, the 10th day of September, 1857.

| RESOURCES. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and Discounts | | $1,[illegible] |
| Overdrafts | | [illegible] |
| Due from Banks | | [illegible] |
| Due from Directors of the Bank | $145,148 36 | |
| Real Estate | | 175,000 00 |
| Stocks | $180,880 46 | |
| Cash Items, viz.: Principally Checks in Exchange | 157,498 17 | |
| Bills of Solvent Banks | 28,320 00 | 226,283 57 |
| Stocks | | 206,469 00 |
| Loss and Expense Account | | 8,996 57 |
| Total | | $2,056,556 43 |
| LIABILITIES. | | |
| Capital | | $1,000,000 00 |
| Circulation Registered | $242,320 | |
| Less Notes on hand | 22,670 | 219,620 00 |
| Profits | | 304,724 75 |
| Due to Banks | | 54,463 09 |
| Due Depositors, on demand | | 1,116,662 64 |
| Amount Due, not included under either of the above heads—Unpaid Dividends | | 967 00 |
| Total | | $2,056,556 43 |

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—FRANCIS A. PALMER, President, and JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, a Banking Association, located and doing business at New-York, in said County, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself saith, that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 10th day of September, 1857, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid. (Signed) F. A. PALMER, President.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, the 8th day of October, 1857.

(Signed) MATHIAS BANTA, Comm'r of Deeds.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on Saturday, the 10th day of September, 1857.

| RESOURCES. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and Discounts | | $12,[illegible] |
| Due from Banks and Bankers | | 661,[illegible] |
| Due from the Directors of the Bank | 102,[illegible] | |
| Due from Brokers | 110,000 00 | |
| Real Estate | | 380,[illegible] |
| Specie | | 1,164,[illegible] |
| Cash Items, viz.: Checks on other City Banks received in regular course of business on the day previous | | 1,[illegible] |
| Stocks | | 6,[illegible] |
| Bills of Solvent Banks | | 19,[illegible] |
| Expense Account | | [illegible] |
| Total | | $15,530,570 31 |
| LIABILITIES. | | |
| Capital | | $6,317,[illegible] |
| Circulation Registered | | 2,[illegible] |
| Less Notes on hand | | [illegible] |
| Profits | | 741,[illegible] |
| Due to Banks | | 1,[illegible] |
| Due Depositors on demand | | 4,[illegible] |
| Amount due not included under either of the above heads, viz.: Dividends unpaid | | 18,871 16 |
| Total | | $15,530,570 31 |

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—JOHN A. STEVENS, President, and HENRY I. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, a Banking Association, located and doing business at New-York, in said county, being duly and severally sworn, each for himself, saith that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 10th day of September, in the year 1857, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of his knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said Bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

JOHN A. STEVENS, President.
H. I. VAIL, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn by both deponents, Oct. 9, 1857.

RICHARD STACKPOOLE, Commissioner of Deeds.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., No. 1 Hanover-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF this Company due this day, will be paid on presentation at this office. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BILLS OF THE HUDSON RIVER AND Farmers' Bank of Hudson will be received at par for produce at the Hudson banks, foot of Cortlandt-st.

HAVILAND, CLARK & CO.
W. MILLEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 69 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

## BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 31 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts owing to said Island City Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.

BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, Attorneys for Receiver.

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—DAVIS & BIRNEY, No. 26 South 3d-st., opposite Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia. Collections made, and Legal business attended to in all parts of the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Messrs. E. W. Clark & Co., Messrs. Martin & Smith, J. & M. Saunders, Yard, Gilmore & Co., Farnham, Kirkham & Co., J. J. Duncan & Co., | Messrs. Abbott, Johnes & Co., Truitt Brothers & Co., Hoskins, Hoskins & Co., Lawrence, Stone & Co., Mitchell, Brognard & Co., Barcroft, Beaver & Co. |

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF CLYDE.—Clyde, Oct. 3, 1857.—The undersigned has given notice to the Bank Department to redeem his circulating notes under the provision of the act authorizing the same; but he will continue the business of banking, exchange and collection at his banking office in Clyde, Wayne Co., N. Y., as heretofore.

ISAAC MILLER, Banker.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS BANK.—NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—All moneys deposited previous to Oct. 11 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 9 to 1 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
Jas. P. Haven, Sec'y.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Third-av., corner 9th-st.—Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will be allowed interest from the 1st of October, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evening from 5 to 8 o'clock.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

ROSEHILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FOURTEENTH-STREET AND EIGHTH-AVENUE.—All sums not exceeding $1,000, deposited here until the 10th October, will draw interest at 6 per cent. from the 1st; over $1,000, 5 per cent.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
J. Brinckerhoff, Secretary.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES TO EXCHANGE FOR STOCK.—First Mortgages on property worth two to three times the amount; on property in Jersey City, interest 7 per cent., bondsmen good, in sums from $500 to $5,000, will be exchanged for bank insurance Stock, or railroad stocks. Address S. WILLIAMS, office New-York Times.

FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS in gold to lend upon bills of Banks in the State of New-York that are secured wholly in State Stocks.

JOHN P. MURRAY, No. 24 Wall-st., over Bank of North America.

FOR SALE OF EXCHANGE FOR STOCKS 160 acres good land in Wisconsin. Address WM. COMBE, Times office.

U. S. FACTORY, HUDSON, CABLE, TO Travelers.—Agent for Connecticut, J. S. HOYT, Bridgeport, Agent for Mass. and Commissioner of all the States, No. 16 Wall-st. Patentees and others must produce satisfactory Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

## RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, via Sandusky, Dayton and Dunkirk.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Office, No. 118 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS LADD, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasant route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's office, No. 138 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York.

JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 22, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.

Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.

Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., and Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and Intermediate stations.

Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.

Night Express, at 6 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857—Trains leave depot corner of White and Centre sts.:

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Edgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West.

2:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.

5:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

3:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.

6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Trains leave Easton at 8 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., (8 12 M., $3 50;) stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Albany Express trains, 8 A. M., 12 M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Peekskill, 7 A. M. and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 3½ P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passenger trains at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4½ P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON F Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 9 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 40 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 31 Elizabeth-street, New-York, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 20—Amos-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 24—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 54, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery, No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 29½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 198—Cherry-st., No. 147—Cortlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 64, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 4, 116, 143, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 191, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 237, 239—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirteenth-st., No. 216—East Fourteenth-st., five five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 111—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 243, 245, 248—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., Nos. 89, 92—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 215—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 36, 55, 63, 67, 76, 101, 112, 164, 175—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 12—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 15, 19, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 138, 139, 140—Lewis-st., No. 225—Liberty-st., 139, 143—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 236, 238, 292—Nassau-st., Nos. 52, 54, 56—Ninth-st., Nos. 249, 251—Pearl-st., Nos. 346, 348, 350, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 38, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 26, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Reade-st., Nos. 26, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 96, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 6—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 436—Water-st., Nos. 32, 146, 416—Washington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 25, 27, 29, 31, 61, 89, 102, 120, 160, 162, 176—North-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 27, 146—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 263—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 128, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 121, 123—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 62, 126—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 305, 308 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 204—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 426, 428, 430, 436—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 63—Avenue C, Nos. 124, 126, 128—Corner Eighteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth-st. and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st., and Broadway, marble saw mill.

HENRY H. HOWARD, Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Board of School Officers of the XIth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., for furnishing the new Primary School-house in 4th-st., near Avenue C, in said Ward, until Saturday, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock at noon, in accordance with plans and specifications on file at the Clerk's Office. The Board of School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

AARON B. ROLLINS, JOHN MASON, SAMUEL GILLIS, JAMES S. MARSHALL, GEORGE WHITE, } School Officers of the XIth Ward.

ASSIGNEES' NOTICE.—THE OHIO LIFE INsurance and Trust Company having, by deed duly executed on the 30th day of September, 1857, transferred and conveyed to the undersigned all its estate, real, personal and mixed, in trust for the benefit of all its creditors, notice is therefore hereby given to said creditors to file their claims with the Trustees for adjustment, and to deposit *that they make payment to said Trustees.*

CHARLES WEEKS, JOHN C. WEEKS, SAMUEL FORBUSH, SAM'L J. BROADWELL, ABRAHAM M. TAYLOR, GEORGE CRAWFORD, CLEMENT DEITRICH, Assignees.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 26, 1857.

CAUTION TO SHIPMASTERS AND OTHERS.—All persons are hereby forbid paying any money or delivering any property of mine to FREDERICK CREIGHTON, as his receipts will not be acknowledged by me. Messrs. JOHN BLISS & SON, No. 26 Burling-slip, are my sole agents in New-York from this date.

GEO. E. PORTER.
No. 1 Congress-st., Boston, Oct. 6, 1857.

Mr. GEO. E. PORTER will henceforth act as an executive agent in Boston for the sale and hire of our chronometers.

JOHN BLISS & SON.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1857. No. 26 Burling-slip.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, New-York, Oct. 8, 1857.

SEALED PROPOSALS, ENDORSED "Proposals for Navy Fork," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., for five hundred (500) barrels of pork, which must pass the usual inspection at the Navy Yard.

GEORGE N. SANDERS, Navy Agent.

## DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.—L. SEYMOUR, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of North America, has been appointed transfer agent of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, and the Transfer Books of said Company will be closed on the 12th instant, and remain closed till the 31st inst. The usual interest coupons of the bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, Junction Railroad Company, and the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, will be paid at the Bank of North America from and after the 31st instant. The present officers of the Company, No. 16 William-st., are for rent. By order of the Board.

J. E. WARING, President.

New-York, Sept. 8, 1857.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., No. 1 Hanover-st., NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1857.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—THE DIVIDEND declared by the Company, February 3, 1857, of 3 per cent. on their capital stock, will be payable on and after demand at this office.

W. M. BEMENT, Treas.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Brooklyn have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ per share, payable on demand.

HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

## FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are

The ARIAGNE, Capt. George Rankin.
The ARIEL, Capt. Joseph Comstock.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. James Ward.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, and they have their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $250. From Liverpool to New-York, $100 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have received watertight bulkheads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

| FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM LIVERPOOL. |
|---|---|
| Saturday, June 20.....1857 | Wednesday, June 24.....1857 |
| Saturday, July 4.....1857 | Wednesday, July 8.....1857 |
| Saturday, July 18.....1857 | Wednesday, July 22.....1857 |
| Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857 | Wednesday, Aug. 5.....1857 |
| Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857 | Wednesday, Aug. 19.....1857 |
| Saturday, Sept. 12.....1857 | Wednesday, Sept. 2.....1857 |
| Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857 | Wednesday, Sept. 30.....1857 |
| Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857 | Wednesday, Oct. 14.....1857 |
| Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857 | Wednesday, Oct. 28.....1857 |
| Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857 | Wednesday, Nov. 11.....1857 |
| Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857 | Wednesday, Nov. 25.....1857 |
| Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857 | Wednesday, Dec. 9.....1857 |
| | Wednesday, Dec. 23.....1857 |

For freight or passage, apply to

EDWARD E. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 17 Austin Friars, London.
E. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$120
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$100
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

| | |
|---|---|
| PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, | CANADA, Capt. Lang. |
| ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, | AMERICA, Capt. Wickman. |
| ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, | NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie. |
| AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. |

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

| | |
|---|---|
| ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 16. | |
| EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 23. | |
| PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Sept. 30. | |
| CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 7. | |
| ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14. | |
| NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21. | |

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship ATLANTIC, Olivan Edwards Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on TUESDAY, Oct. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD E. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 1 o'clock P. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved watertight compartments.

No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, Edward Higgins commander, 5,268 tons, will sail

| From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON & HAVRE | From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK. |
|---|---|
| Saturday.....Oct. 24 | Saturday.....Nov. 14 |
| Saturday.....Dec. 5 | Saturday.....Dec. 26 |

Fares or Passage—First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent.

No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce (by inclosure of postage stamps in office, if office) will be received at No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock on the morning of sailing.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, Captain J. A. Worrow, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$120 | Second Cabin.....$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, Oct. 15. For freight or passage, apply to

WM. H. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Nov. 14.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, William Ewing, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, Robert Craig, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,600 tons, John Duncan, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

| FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM GLASGOW. |
|---|---|
| Glasgow, Wed'day, Sept. 30, 12 noon. | New-York, Sept. 19 |
| New-York, Sat'day, Oct. 17, 12 noon. | Edinburg, Oct. 3 |
| Edinburg, Sat'day, Oct. 31, 12 noon. | Glasgow, Oct. 31 |

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway, New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO ROTTERDAM.

First Cabin.....$80 | Second Cabin.....$50

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. Ludlow, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. Lefevre, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

| Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen. | Bremen for Southampton. | Southampton for New-York. |
|---|---|---|
| Ariel.....Saturday, Oct. 31 | Saturday, Nov. 28 | Wednesday, Nov. 4. |
| N. Star, Sat'y, Oct. 31 | Saturday, Nov. 28 | Wednesday, Dec. 2. |

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

## FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Parkins, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 10th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 12 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $6; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 52 Broadway.

## STEAMBOATS.

ONLY SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR Newburg, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Verplanck's, Caldwells, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall, touching at Alpine and Newburg. The Steamboat THOMAS E. HULSE will leave from foot of Jay-st., SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock. Returning, leave Newburg at 1 P. M.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.—STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE leaves Harlem at 6, 8, and 10½ A. M.; 3 and 5½ P. M. Peck-slip at 7 and 9½ A. M.; 1½, 4½ and 6½ P. M. Landing at 130th-st., and 10th-st., except 7 A. M. and 5½ P. M.

## IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra size of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the bags shown to equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.

TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 62 Beekman-st.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A VERY SUPERIOR pony-built pacing horse, perfectly sound, gentle and fast under saddle or in harness. Also, a good pair of family carriage horses, with or without carriage. Inquire at No. 149 Front-st., New-York, or stable No. 113 Willow-st., Brooklyn, at 9 A. M. or 4 P. M.

HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS FOR SALE.—Horse is 15½ hands high, sound, kind and gentle in all harness, and a good road or family horse. Can be seen at No. 18 Hudson-st. Also, a carriman's cart and Harness. Apply as above.

FOR SALE CHEAP—STYLISH HORSES, PAIR or singly, Blackbird bay, 15½ hands high, 7½ and 9 years, harness jacked horse, both excellent travelers, price $300 each. To be seen at No. 121 Mercer-st. For further particulars, apply at No. 115 8th-st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

FOR SALE.—HOLLAND'S MECHANICAL KNEADING TROUGH AND HOT AIR OVEN, for the manufacture of Bread, Biscuit, Pastry, &c., patented in Europe and America. The undersigned, sole grantees for the United States, are now ready to enter into proposals for City, County and State rights. The invention is entirely different from any hitherto brought under the notice of the American public, and superior to any apparatus yet devised for the preparation of the staff of life, equally well adapted to the largest and smallest establishments. Pamphlets, with full description and statement of its success in Europe, may be had on application as above, or they will be sent free to any address.

HUBERT FARBEQUETTES FILS & NORRA, Paris.
G. BERNARD, No. 41 Dey-st., New-York.
ELIAS PONVERT, No. 37 Water-st., New-York.

LARGE ROOMS.—EVERY CONVENIENCE and Luxury made light and pleasant, with the Patent Gas Burner and Reflectors. Apply at No. 346 Pearl-st., Gas Fixture Store.

THE REMOVAL OF THE FURNITURE WAREROOMS from 347 Canal-st. to the Evergreen Cemetery, every 15 minutes, for twenty.

## MEDICAL.

MORBID AND NERVOUS DISEASES.—This rapidly increasing class of diseases, which are generally treated with little success, or even worse than nothing, by reason of the ignorance of the medical men to whom the sufferers have recourse, is now treated with the most decisive success by the use of the Vegetable Lithontriptic, which is not a secret remedy, but a well-known chemical preparation, the effects of which are well known to the medical profession, and which, when used as directed, will effectually remove all inflammation, pain, irritation and MALAISE, by A. P. & R. BANDS, Druggists, No. 104 Fulton-st., New-York.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF REMOVING GRAY HAIR.—Hence supplying the deficiency of the Bureau of the Prefecture of Police de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, at 50 cents each case.

TRIBESMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those contemplating marriage.

TRIBESMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which quacks and cupids have so long been thought an ineffable for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIBESMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of diseases which, unfortunately, Mercurial physicians treate with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIBESMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in one case and dosed in power, it always can be administered by Volpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $2 each, or four cases in one for $6, which saves $2; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $6.

The nine dollar cases of the Tribesmar and the larger size of will be forwarded, free of charge, to any part of the world, securely packed and addressed, according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public the European preparations, and effectually preventing them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

No. 167 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

To be had also of C. H. RING, No. 192 Bro

[illegible] to the Police.

## Work are Done for the Price of the Glass Ballot-Boxes—$60,000.

### [illegible], &c.—INTERESTING DEBATES

THE SPECIALS TO BE PAID.

At a former meeting of the Police Commissioners, they adjourned to meet again at 2 P. M. yesterday. At that hour Commissioners NYE, BOWEN and STRANAHAN were present. Mr. CHOLWELL had been there, but had gone out of the room. As his return was necessary to a quorum, he was sent for; but for [illegible] could not be found. Finally, however, he [illegible] in a private room up stairs, and the [illegible] on the hunt for him said he [illegible] in a moment. After waiting a [illegible] longer, Gen. NYE sent up to inform him [illegible] waiting for him. He sent back that [illegible] down in a moment. They continued to [illegible], when they were about sending for [illegible] Mayor WOOD and POWELL appeared, and [illegible] behind. There was then a [illegible] Board was declared ready for [illegible].

[illegible] the Board of Commissioners to [illegible] for the Metropolitan Police [illegible] no provision for payment. The question [illegible] the treasurer of each county should [illegible] to the number required by each [illegible] the whole be paid by the Police Commissioners. The whole matter was laid on the table for [illegible].

[illegible] BODY AND PAY FOR THE OLD FORCE.

The following resolutions were offered by Mayor WOOD and seconded by Mayor POWELL:

[illegible] such of the old force as have not [illegible] the Police, in conformity with [illegible] hereby declared to be members [illegible] Police of this City, and entitled [illegible] as such.

[illegible] will hold a special meeting [illegible] inst., at 2 o'clock, for the [illegible] upon the claims of any persons [illegible] entitled to be restored [illegible] resolution.

[illegible] could be no objection to the [illegible] it was simply a truism. The law [illegible] all who were not discharged regularly [illegible] Policemen. But there was a [illegible] to the second. He thought it would [illegible] heavy a duty upon the Board, a duty which [illegible] well performed by one member, and [illegible] presenting their claims to him, as he had [illegible] considered some twenty such cases.

Mayor WOOD would have no objection to a Committee [illegible] were it not that several hundred had [illegible] who had not been heard of. He believed [illegible] number had not been regularly discharged, [illegible] if not, the Board would have to pay them, [illegible] should have their services.

[illegible] said it was only within a fortnight that [illegible] and out of that number, two had been [illegible] to the General Superintendent.

[illegible] said he had offered a resolution on [illegible] two months before, but had heard [illegible].

[illegible] a resolution had been passed, asking [illegible] from Mayor WOOD, which had not [illegible]. He was anxious that any of the [illegible] had not been dismissed should be put [illegible] thought there was no necessity [illegible] whole Board with hearing individual [illegible].

Mayor WOOD—Why should the whole Board not [illegible] them?

Mr. BOWEN—Because one man can do it as well.

Mayor WOOD said officers in the Fourteenth Ward [illegible] notified.

General NYE informed his Honor that a notice was [illegible] to them and returned neatly done up. They refused to recognize the Board, even so far as to retain [illegible].

[illegible]—They were called upon to answer [illegible] after they had been nominally discharged.

General NYE—That can be explained when the [illegible] comes up.

The question on the first resolution was now called for.

[illegible] NYE said his objection to the resolution was [illegible] simply contained what the law declared, and [illegible] unnecessary.

On the vote being taken, NYE and STRANAHAN voted [illegible], BOWEN, CHOLWELL and the two Mayors yea. The resolution was adopted.

The question on the second resolution was now [illegible].

Mr. BOWEN offered a substitute to the effect "That a Special Committee be appointed to hear and report to this Board on the claims of members of the discharged Police to be restored to duty."

Gen. NYE wished to say that the dismissed men of the old force, whether notified or not, had never yielded obedience to the present Board, but acting under the order of a man who was not then an acting member, they had done all in their power in opposition to the Board, to the very last. They had been [illegible], and the law said any man who had been [illegible] could not be reappointed.

Mr. BOWEN had no objection to having the whole [illegible] of the Board, from the commencement, reviewed thoroughly.

Mayor WOOD said he could never agree to the doctrine promulgated by the Chairman of the Board, that if the Board has done a great wrong, it cannot rectify it. He claimed that many of the men had [illegible] according to law, and that, consequently, they had not been dismissed at all. He believed there were several hundred men walking about the streets in citizens' dress, who had not been [illegible] according to law.

Mr. STRANAHAN feared he did not understand the Mayor. Did he propose to go on and try these men [illegible]?

Mayor WOOD—No, Sir.

Mayor POWELL—It is merely to examine as to the [illegible] of the manner of their dismissal.

[illegible] said he had asserted no such doctrine [illegible] could not right a wrong. What he [illegible] that they, but in such cases as a [illegible] when they had made a decision, [illegible] or wrong, it was final with them. They [illegible] their own decisions in such cases—[illegible] duty of another Court. Any action on [illegible] would be res adjudicata. It was clear that [illegible] had not recognized the [illegible] they had resisted to the [illegible] in writing or verbally, the Courts would [illegible] other form sufficient.

The question was now called on Mr. BOWEN's [illegible].

Mayor WOOD said he would accept it.

Mr. STRANAHAN moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Lost.

Gen. NYE suggested that Mr. BOWEN had better commit his substitute to writing, else they might get befogged.

Mr. BOWEN said he was not afraid of getting befogged, there or anywhere else.

Gen. NYE—The resolution will amount to nothing [illegible].

Mr. BOWEN—It will satisfy the men that they have been regularly discharged.

Gen. NYE—I don't think it will. They have had [illegible] enough. They will not be satisfied with filling their bellies with the east wind—they are not even distantly related to Job.

The question on the substitute was taken and carried—Gen. NYE and Mr. STRANAHAN voting in the [illegible].

Mayor WOOD then offered the following:

[illegible] vacancies existing in the Metropolitan [illegible] the restoration of the force to pay, [illegible] improperly dismissed, be filled up from [illegible] commended themselves especially [illegible], taking those first against whom no [illegible] were preferred during their service.

[illegible] and records of the late Municipal [illegible] for this purpose by a Committee [illegible] Commissioners representing this [illegible] of the City.

Both resolutions were lost by a tie vote.

[illegible] FOR THE ELECTION POLLS.

Mayor WOOD offered another resolution, to the effect that the policemen to be detailed at the polls be named ten days before the election.

General NYE opposed it strongly. He thought they should not be known beforehand, and then there would be less chance to tamper with them. He thought the day before would be time enough to name them.

The resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. CHOLWELL presented a resolution, asking on whose authority ABRAHAM S. DREES, a special policeman, patrolled the Sixth Ward as a regular.

The resolution was referred to the General Superintendent.

PAY OF SPECIALS.

Mr. STRANAHAN moved that the Special Policemen in the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards, be paid.

Mayor WOOD thought they had been discharged. [illegible] they had done duty, and he would [illegible] saying that they be paid and discharged.

[illegible] said he was anxious to have all the [illegible] believed there were about forty [illegible] Thirteenth Ward. If they [illegible] might be discharged. [illegible] too much like the [illegible]. They were all [illegible].

[illegible] to know whether they were all [illegible] the Board that there were [illegible] Mayor WOOD's [illegible] the specials in the [illegible].

Mr. CHOLWELL proposed that they should remain until the 1st of November.

Mayor WOOD would be liberal.

Mr. STRANAHAN would not consent to the dismissal of the specials until after the excitement of the election shall have passed.

Mayor WOOD had no doubt gentlemen would find them useful at that time.

General NYE—Your Honor's experience enables you to speak definitely on that point.

Mayor WOOD—I never used those men.

Mr. STRANAHAN—I have no doubt your Honor's experience will sustain me in what I have said.

Both amendments were finally lost, and the original motion to pay them carried.

Mr. CHOLWELL said he would not vote to pay them after the first of the month.

The resignation of Policemen ESTERVELT and REEVE was received and accepted.

A memorial was received from citizens of Manhattanville, and referred, asking that the Station-house be transferred from Yorkville to Manhattanville.

The case of HENRY JOHNSON, of the First Precinct, charged with having been drunk twice, was laid over.

The charges against KNIGHT and MCKAY, of taking money from prisoners, were dismissed.

The charges against PHILIP HORTON, of Brooklyn, were withdrawn.

Mayor WOOD objected to allowing persons to withdraw charges.

THE FRIENDS OF KILLED POLICEMEN TO RECEIVE THE BENEFIT OF THE LAW.

The cases of Mrs. JAMES and SPARKS, and the friends of ANDERSON, who was murdered, came up for consideration, and the Board decided them entitled to the benefit of the law that gives them a $2,000 claim on the fund.

JOHN DUNN admitted having been drunk and was suspended from pay for thirty days.

ZENAS COWALL, charged with having taken $6 from a corpse, was found to have done so from a proper motive, and to have returned it as directed. He was restored to pay and duty.

Mr. BOWEN had a word to say about Police Target Companies going out of the City. He moved that the General Superintendent be requested to forbid them doing so, after November. Carried.

Mr. BOWEN now showed a list of cases he had examined, where they claimed they had not been regularly discharged. The point in most of them was that they had not been notified by their right names; some had been called PETER instead of JOHN or PATRICK, and one had been called CUNNINGTON instead of CUNNINGHAM. The list was referred to the Special Committee, which will probably be appointed at the next meeting.

Two men of the old force, in the Fourteenth Ward, were restored to pay and duty.

Application was made for a policeman to maintain order at Dr. TYNG'S Church, during divine service on Sunday. The Superintendent was directed to attend to the matter.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster, asked that JOHN DONNELLY and Alderman JOHNSON be appointed to do duty at the Post-Office. Deferred.

The question of another building for the Board, General and Assistant Superintendents, &c., came up.

Mr. CHOLWELL recommended a building corner of Broome and Elm streets—rent, $6,000.

Messrs. NYE, BOWEN and STRANAHAN recommended house corner of Broome and Elm streets—rent, $4,500, and in order.

The subject was laid over, and the Board adjourned to Monday next, at 2 o'clock.

### Target Companies Monopolizing the Streets

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 5, 1857.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I noticed, in your issue of the 2d inst., a communication headed "Patent Wrong," and signed "Common Sense," and came to the conclusion that the writer did not display much of the latter in his article.

Will the gentleman please to consider that the members of each Target Company occupy our streets but for a few moments in one locality, once in a year, and have just as much right there as he has, though he may ride in a City railroad car. I would recommend him, in order to save himself that fever of haste to reach Wall-street in time that he complains of, to leave home a little earlier in the morning.

His reference to the equipments of the Company is to say the least in bad taste. I am of opinion that a little less effort at display, a little less tinsel and spangles would be a decided improvement, but it is all done at their own expense, and of course they will do as they please in the matter. The Ferry Boats are run by a time table and do not wait ten seconds for any excursion party whatever, business men are not detained at the Ferry. I cannot hold a high opinion of the gentleman's knowledge of military tactics when he mistakes a musket for a rifle, and asks why does the gentleman with the gilt band on his cap turn, &c. Why, sir, he turns round to give the order "Right wheel march," or "Left turn march," as the case may be, and very likely has more confidence that his men will do what he requires of them than "Common Sense" has, that the men in Wall-street he is in such haste to see will be equally kind to him.

Our target companies are composed of the hardy sons of toil, the producing classes of society; there is no Saratoga, no Newport for them, and if they choose to enjoy one day's liberty in the open fields, who would deny them the privilege of passing through any street of the City on the way to the ferry or railroad depôt.

In our beloved land we have not the need of a Standing Army to awe her citizens into subjection to the arbitrary laws of a despotic Government, but every patriot will see the necessity of our citizens being trained to the use of arms, and I would make a very low estimate of the patriotism or the man who would turn into ridicule our system of Target practice. I have never been on a Target excursion, so-called, in my life, but I am satisfied that in the time of need, thousands of their number would rally round the standard at their country's call, nor grumble if self-styled "Common Sense" remained at home and had all the streets and ferry-boats to himself.

A STATE GRENADIER.

# COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

*For Markets see Third Page.*

### Sales at the Stock Exchange...Oct. 9.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $4,000 | N. Y. State 6s, '62 | 91 | 100 | N.Y. Cent. R....s10 | 52 |
| 2,500 | N. Y. State 5s, '58 | 91 | 175 | do | 52 |
| 11,000 | do | 90½ | 27 | do | 52¼ |
| 2,000 | do | 90¾ | 100 | do | 52½ |
| 2,000 | N.Y. State 4½s, '59 | 85 | 50 | do | 52¾ |
| 10,000 | N. Y. State 6s, '72 | 91½ | 50 | do...s10 | 52½ |
| 5,000 | N. Y. State 6s, '73 | 91½ | 100 | do | 52¾ |
| 4,000 | Ohio State 6s, '86 | 95 | 100 | do | 52⅞ |
| 1,000 | Mich. State 6s...c | 74 | 5 | do | 53 |
| 4,000 | do | 73½ | 60 | Erie Railroad..p&c | 10 |
| 1,000 | do | 73¾ | 310 | do...s3 | 9¾ |
| 1,000 | do | 74 | 165 | do...opg | 9¾ |
| 1,000 | do | 75 | 100 | Harlem Railroad | 7 |
| 9,000 | Missouri State 6s | 64½ | 50 | N. H. & Hart. R. R.c | 90 |
| 9,000 | do | 64¼ | 100 | La C. & Mil.R.R.b3 | 6½ |
| 10,000 | do | 64½ | 10 | do | 6⅝ |
| 1,000 | Cal. State 7s, '70 | 58 | 70 | Mil. & Miss. R. R. | 13 |
| 7,000 | Cal. State 7s, '75.c | 56 | 25 | do | 13¼ |
| 4,000 | Indiana State 5s | 70 | 450 | Reading Railroad.c | 27 |
| 1,000 | Tenn. St. 6s, '90 | 74 | 200 | do...3d | 27 |
| 7,000 | Virginia 6s | 77 | 500 | do | 27 |
| 2,000 | Erie R.R. 2d m.b. | 65 | 50 | Mich. Cen. R. R. | 32 |
| 1,000 | Erie R.R. bs, 1875 | 30 | [illegible] | Mich. So. & N. I. R.R. | 10¼ |
| [illegible] | do | [illegible] | [illegible] | do | 10½ |
| [illegible] | Ill. Cent. R.R. b. | [illegible] | 25 | M.So.&N.I. prf.st'k | 20 |
| 2,000 | [illegible] 1871 | [illegible] | 10 | Panama Railroad | 63 |
| 1,000 | Ill. Fd b., w/t p. | [illegible] | [illegible] | Illinois Central R. | 76½ |
| 1,000 | L.C.&M.Ld.Gt.bs | [illegible] | [illegible] | do | 75½ |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | do | 75¼ |
| 5 | Metropolitan Bank | 83 | 575 | do...s3 | 75 |
| 25 | do | 80 | 150 | do...s10 | 75 |
| 145 | Del. & Hud. Cl. Co. | 79 | 60 | Cleve. & Pitts. R. | 8½ |
| 274 | do | 78 | 5 | Cleve. Col. & Cin.R | 73 |
| 25 | do | 78¼ | 50 | do | 71 |
| 18 | do | 77¾ | 20 | do | 70 |
| 20 | Penn. Coal Co. | 49 | 45 | do | 70½ |
| 50 | do...c | 48 | 50 | Gal. & Chic R...c | 55 |
| 20 | do | 47 | 100 | do...b10 | 55 |
| 248 | do | 45 | 50 | do...b4 | 55 |
| 60 | Cumb. Coal Co. | 5¾ | 75 | do | 54½ |
| 200 | do | 5½ | 25 | C. & R. Isl. R.R. s3 | 54¾ |
| 25 | Pacific M. S. Co. | 57 | 60 | do...c | 55 |
| 100 | Clv. & Tol. R.R. | 22 | 5 | do | 55½ |
| 200 | do...s3 | 22½ | 21 | do | 55¾ |
| 25 | do | 22¾ | 60 | do | 56 |
| 40 | Sixth Av. R.R. | 79 | 200 | do...b60 | 60 |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 | Mo. State 6s...b3 | 64½ | 400 | Cumb. Coal Co. | 5¾ |
| 22,000 | do | 64⅝ | 200 | do | 5¾ |
| 1,000 | Cal. State 7s, '75 | 56 | 100 | do...s10 | 5¾ |
| 1,000 | Cal. State 7s, '70 | 56 | 100 | Canton Company | 13½ |
| 500 | Virginia 6s | 77 | 400 | Reading R. R. | 28 |
| 5,000 | N. Y. State 6s, '72 | 92 | 100 | do...s10 | 27½ |
| 1,000 | N.Y. State 5½s, '60 | 88 | 150 | Pacific Mail St. Co. | 57 |
| 2,500 | N.Y. State 5s, '58 | 90¾ | 10 | Del. & Hud. C. Co. | 80 |
| 3,650 | do | 91 | 7 | Panama Railroad | 63 |
| 1,000 | Te.Ho.& Al.2d m. | 34 | 600 | Ill. Central R...s10 | 75 |
| 1,000 | Ill. Cen. R.R.Bds | 65 | 25 | Clev. Col. & Cin. R. | 71 |
| 5,000 | N. Y. Cent. R. 6s | 70 | 82 | La Crosse & Mil. R. | 6½ |
| 1,000 | Erie RR. Bds. '75 | 26 | 25 | M. S. & N. I. pr. Sk | 21 |
| 30 | Am. Exchange Bk | 85 | 25 | Chic. & Rk. Is. R. | 57 |
| 65 | do | 80 | 100 | N. Y. Cent. R. R. | 53 |
| 30 | Bk. St. of New-York | 65 | 50 | do | 53¼ |
| 5 | Metropolitan Bank | 83 | 25 | Galena & Chic. R. | 55 |
| 5 | do | 80 | | | |

FRIDAY, Oct. 9—P. M.

The several Bank conferences with the Merchants of this City and the Bankers of Albany and Troy eventuated in nothing. The last session of the Bank representatives here adjourned at 3 o'clock to-day. It was marked, we hear, by no genuine spirit of coöperation, and the expression is general upon the Street that it may, in every sense, be the last of all such meetings. To cover an inglorious retreat from responsibility, the following paltry resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That it is the duty and inclination of all the Banks represented at this meeting to aid to the full extent of their ability the business community!

The key to the defeat of the earnest effort of fifteen or twenty of our best commercial men and of more than three-fourths the Bank Presidents in the Clearing House, to mitigate the severity of the money and exchange embarrassment which now weighs upon all business, and has nearly destroyed all trust between lender and borrower, is understood to be the same as the explanation to the failure ten days or two weeks ago to avert that part of the burden which then threatened, through the derangement of the Foreign Exchanges. It is, in few words, the absence of management; the presence of small spite and paltry jealousy, and the consequent defeat of all attempts at leadership. The mischief has now gone so far that it is questionable whether the very modified form the proposition for relief assumed before the final impotent resolve was fallen upon, would have been productive of much good. It was, in effect, we understand, the same as the three million premise (not kept) of last week. Of course the admission is tacit that the Banks have not the ability to expand their ordinary loans, the skill to disentangle the domestic exchanges, or the mutual confidence to trust even the strongest of their number with the custody of five millions Foreign Exchange for joint account, as they have for years trusted one-half or two-thirds their Specie in a common vault. The Bank of America, with a two-million capital, is permitted to hold the key on five or seven millions of Gold belonging to the Associated Banks, but the Bank of Commerce, with a ten-million capital, cannot be authorized to *hold the key to a London account of £2,000,000 Sterling*, the very creation of which, at the present juncture—or if entered upon when first suggested—would have afforded more genuine *relief* to the commerce of the country and the financial necessities of this City, under sudden embarrassment, than half a dozen California argosies in ordinary times. This was one proposition. Others equally feasible were submitted and rejected. More than a fortnight has been spent in the vain effort to *accommodate an embarrassment which has already* brought scores, and threatens to reduce hundreds, of our oldest mercantile firms to a suspension of payments. And the question now arises, *What is next to be done?*

We see no other remedy ahead than to trust to the chances of a gradual return of ease in the working of the exchanges—and this is not unlikely to be shown on the next packet day—and to a moderate expansion of bank accommodation, in particular quarters, next week. This last was foreshadowed to-day in two or three of the banks. It would be useless to refuse this gleam of hope, since the case would only be rendered worse by turning the embarrassment against the banks themselves. The community of note-holders and depositors have behaved too well and too sensibly thus far to entertain or to act upon the idea of a suspension of Specie payments. They are not *called upon to do so from a sense of safety*. The Banks, in the aggregate, hold as much Specie to-day as they had last week. The demand has been constant upon the City, but the supply from California and the Government Sub-Treasury since Monday morning is equal to $3,055,883, and we see or hear of no evidence that the drain is exceeding $400,000 or $500,000 a day to all quarters, in relief of the country banks, and to the South, and across the counter to note-holders and small depositors. Before the appearance of the next official average another California packet will be due, and there is no reason to doubt that the Government disbursements will continue active at this point, and the receipts from Customs light, for some weeks to come. In point of safety, therefore, depositors have nothing to fear from the giving out of the supply of Gold to the Banks. The single danger that they may not all stand by each other in trouble, the strong assisting the weak, is not imminent. The inharmonious spirit displayed in the relief conferences is not carried into the Clearing House, where a common danger threatens from letting down any Bank in the Association pretending to solvency.

On the score of the public pride for the preservation of the specie basis in the City and throughout the State of New-York, we have only to say that the City and State must stand or fall together. Let us get through the difficulty, if possible—and get through it we shall, with courage for the trial—but come what may, let the cause be a common one for the whole currency of New-York, and the indivisible Free Banking System of the State. The public here have not the slightest idea of permitting two or three of the old Banks in the Street, who have reluctantly taken a new lease in the business under the General law, to dictate a standard for either the City or the State, different from that standard which *all* are capable of maintaining.

The confirmation of a rumor that HARPER & BROTHERS, the eminent publishing house, went to protest, yesterday, created much regret on the Street this morning. It is hoped that the embarrassment will amount to no more than a very temporary suspension of payment on their present outstanding liabilities. They have large wealth in their establishment in Cliff-street, and outstanding in the country, over and above their engagements of every character, and ought to have been carried through the pressure, from all that we gather as to the amount of their immediate wants, and the nature of the application made for assistance at Bank. To-day the other suspensions are scarcely less serious than the announcements of Thursday, though creating, we think, less excitement. Messrs. HOPPOCK, GREENWOOD & Co., an old Grocery firm, and Messrs. W. H. CARY & Co., Silk Goods, stopped payment, are the names reported early in the day. After Bank hours other protests, of a character involving large sums, were rumored, but, as in these times rumor takes more than the usual license, we forbear to give names. In the statement, yesterday, of the affairs of W. G. LANE & Co., an error was fallen into, about the special partnership of Mr. WILEY. He is not involved in the concern, and we are glad to add that the stoppage itself promises less serious embarrassment than at first apprehended.

The Foreign Exchanges are at a stand for the present, though there is some looking about in anticipation of the next packet day. Discounts are also next to nominal outside of bank. Extravagant rates are offered to cash some paper which, two weeks ago, stood almost at the top of the list. The suspensions have taken so wide a range that lenders divide their new risks charily at from 24 to 36 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. The Stock Exchange improves a little in particular lines, on account of the distrust of paper and the disfavor shown to City Bank shares. The demand is good for New-York and other State Stocks at present rates, and an improvement is felt in New-York Central, Rock Island, Galena, and some few other railway shares. After the Second Board this afternoon, Central sold at 54@55 ℔ cent. The general market left off steady. Some few additional sales of City Bank Stocks were forced at low figures, both at the Brokers' Board and by auction. An uneasy feeling in regard to their intrinsic value is created by the large and increasing mercantile stoppages, and by an ill-judged run on the Park Bank this morning. The Bank kept open until 5 o'clock, or two hours later than usual, and after paying out gold to all uneasy note-holders and depositors, came out with about $30,000 less than the bank opened with. The capital paid up is two millions, and there is no cause of concern to depositors different from the case of any other large bank in the City. In reference to the general view taken of the value of bank stocks, there is danger of running to the opposite extreme of the late bigotry in favor of such investments. The suspended bills receivable now making may, in some cases, possibly stop, and in others reduce dividends, but these bills, like the much maligned railway securities, will, most likely, turn out better than apprehended in this season of panic. The individual liability of bank stockholders is against the stock, in some measure, as an investment. The danger from the present course of distrust and rapid and unreasoning liquidation, is that the capitals of the banks may be swamped in suspended paper, even before the depositors are all paid off, and if the whole country is *not* going to the dogs, financially, the bank managers had best not send too many of their borrowers in that direction, lest they lose their places and their salaries, and incur in the break-up, an individual liability for their stockholders.

The circulating notes of all our City Banks will be taken care of, in case of individual default, by the Associated Banks in the Clearing House. The notes of the Bowery Bank, which were pressed for redemption to-day, can be converted into Gold at the counter of any of the City Banks to-morrow. Such is the purport of a notice handed to us this evening. The circulation of the Central Bank of Brooklyn, discredited yesterday, will soon be made good by the Receiver, appointed by one of the Kings County Courts to-day, Mr. JOHN L. SPARKS. The circulation is only $90,000, and this sum well secured at the Bank Department.

A rumor obtained this morning that the Park Bank was assisted to $100,000 in Gold from the Bank of America. This is a wide mistake. *The Gold was taken from the vault of the Bank of America*, but belonged to the Park Bank, it being represented by the certificates or tokens which pass through the *Clearing-House*. These tokens are only employed practically to draw gold out of the common receiving vault, when required for export or to meet a counter demand. They pass from Bank to Bank in the daily settlements at the Clearing-House, and are allowed by the Bank Superintendent at Albany to represent in the weekly and quarterly statements as much Specie as if in the vault of the particular Bank making up the sworn statement.

*It will have been noticed for some days past* that we afford, on this page of the TIMES, pretty free scope to the suggestions and comments on the pressure and its remedies, of our correspondents. The variety and contrariety of views, we have nothing more to do with than to extend the freedom of discussion to all who write respectfully, intelligently, and not too elaborately, on this all-absorbing topic.

The mails by the steamer *Niagara*, at Boston, from Liverpool Saturday, Sept. 26, were delivered at our Post-Office to-night. In addition to our telegraphic summary of the London market, Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE writes of American *stocks:*

"The low prices at present ruling for all American *Securities have brought in many investors. There* have been very free transactions in Illinois Shares and Bonds, and we note a demand for Michigan Central and New-York Central Stocks and Bonds. The disastrous character of the financial intelligence from New-York by each mail is much regretted. The disposition of many parties in England is to regard with favor the prospects of most of the great trunk Lines of Railroad in America, looking to the general growth of the business and population of the country, and they are willing to embark a portion of their capital in the Bonds, and even in the Stock of those Roads where the prospects for traffic are the largest. A serious distrust, however, is gradually spreading, owing to the arbitrary power exercised by the Boards of Direction in America, to the system of annual instead of semi-annual reports, and to the system of floating debts, whereby the credit of a concern is swamped by the Directors before the Stockholders have the slightest idea of any financial trouble. We trust to see in America semi-annual accounts of the fullest description, an independent paid audit of such accounts, and the entire extinction of the system of floating debts. Illinois Shares have been very freely dealt in, closing at 1 dis. to par."

We refer country bankers and parties interested in suspended bank notes, to the advertisement of Mr. J. B. MURRAY, on another page.

The Dry Goods import this week is light. The total entries are only $775,738.

The following is to-day's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer: Receipts, $89,646 49; Payments, $264,516 08—Balance, $6,261,149 56.

The failure of the old and important domestic-goods commission house of DAVID S. BROWN & Co. is announced from Philadelphia.

At a late hour this evening, we learn that the Bowery Bank—*not the Bowery Savings Bank*—failed this afternoon, and has been suspended from the Clearing House. We repeat that the circulating notes will be taken care of by the other banks.

### Telegraphic Reports of the Financial Troubles.

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Friday, Oct. 9.

The Senate last night passed to a second reading the first bill reported by the Select Committee, with the second and third sections of Mr. BROWN's bill as the fifth section. The latter limits bank dividends to 8 per cent. until the accumulation of the reserved fund is not less than 20 per cent. of the capital stock; after that the dividends not to exceed 9 per cent., and all excess go to the State, and the reserved fund to be invested in loans, as security for the redemption of notes.

SENATE.

The Senate this forenoon took up the bill for the Relief of Banks and Debtors for a third reading.

Mr. STRAUB moved as a substitute for the bill, a bill of three sections. It provides for a suspension of specie payment until the 1st of February, for all notes with the exception of "fives;" also provides a stay of execution for one year, and for the repeal of the 40th Section of the Act of April 16.

This bill was discussed at length, and amendments were made substituting the first section of the previous bill, passed last night, extending the time of suspension to the second Monday in April next; also, adding section four to the same bill, requiring deposits with the State Treasurer to be paid in specie.

Thus amended, the substitute passed. Adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE.

This morning the Special Committee of Thirteen reported an act for the relief of Banks and debtors. It removes the penalties for suspension until next March; permits the Banks to discount and pay out for their own notes at sixty days after March, provides that they must also pay their deposits and not declare dividends above six per cent; provides that the Pittsburg and Philadelphia Banks must publish Weekly Statements like New-York; provides that all the Banks must receive the notes of other Banks solvent prior to the suspension; provides that the President of any Bank making oath that another Bank is unworthy of credit, Commissioners shall be appointed to examine the affairs of such bank, and if it refuses an examination it then to forfeit its charter, unless it resumes before the 1st of March; provides that the State revenues be made payable in the notes of the solvent banks during the suspension, and that the banks must redeem the notes thus received for tolls and taxes; provides that all judgments shall have a stay of execution for six months longer than is now allowed, where the party has a freehold estate; provides that a stay of execution shall not be granted for wages and labor; requires the banks to certify their acceptance of this bill within thirty days, and to pay one half of one per cent. for the privilege.

The bill was ordered to be printed and the House adjourned.

THE BANKS OF WHEELING, VA.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 9.

Rumors have been afloat all day hurtful to the credit of the Manufacturers' and Farmers' Bank, of Wheeling; but they cannot be traced to any reliable source, and well-informed sources discredit them. This afternoon, the Brokers were buying its notes at 10 to 15 per cent. discount. We have heard no reports against the credit of any of the other Banks of Wheeling.

BALTIMORE—10 P. M.

A dispatch just received from Wheeling says that the reported Bank failures there are without foundation.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 9.

The late reported heavy failures in New-York had a rather distressing effect in State-street to-day. There was some movement in stocks at a very low figure. Money is more freely discounted by the banks, but not in sufficient amount to reduce the current street rates. The following failures are reported: LYMAN A. GEORGE & Co., straw and ribbon dealers; MILTON GALE, dealer in oil and leather; NASH, FENNO & Co., shoes.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Oct. 9.

The news from New-York to-day produced quite an excitement on change, and business at the close was to a great extent suspended.

Nothing has transpired in financial affairs worthy of note. Exchange is at ½ per cent. premium, and the supply not equal to the demand.

ACCUMULATION OF PRODUCE AT DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Friday, Oct. 9.

Produce is fast accumulating at this port. Very little is going forward on account of the derangement of the currency and the uncertainty of the Eastern markets. The stock of Flour on hand is larger than that of any previous period this season. The receipts yesterday by railroad, were 3,300 barrels of Flour and 10,600 bushels of Wheat.

The Michigan Central Railroad boats between Detroit and Buffalo, will be laid up as fast as they arrive at this port.

The monetary excitement has subsided. Our remaining banking institutions are looked upon with the utmost confidence.

THE RHODE ISLAND COUNTRY BANKS.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, Oct. 9.

The following was the condition of the country banks of this State Oct. 5:

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Stock | $6,010,152 80 |
| Bills in Circulation | 1,020,094 75 |
| Deposits | 932,747 20 |
| Debts due other Banks | 184,065 28 |
| Bills Receivable | 8,351,101 95 |
| Specie | 105,866 60 |
| Bills of other Banks | 131,412 63 |
| Deposits in other Banks | 274,258 16 |

### Popular Mistakes about the Duty of Bank Presidents.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

It is a very great convenience in times of difficulty to have a scape-goat upon whom the sins and transgressions of all the community can be visited. The unhappy objects who have to bear the brunt of popular indignation in the present hard times are the Bank Presidents. The Gordian knot of all our financial troubles is easily untied by imputing their origin to the banks. The Bank Presidents are assaulted right and left by all manner of people. At the meeting of distressed merchants in Philadelphia, on Thursday, Mr. M'ALLISTER, the Chairman, plumply accused the New-York Banks of having caused all the trouble; but, when a "heavy coal dealer," Mr. FREDERIC FRALEY, addressed the meeting, and demanded "the cause" of the crisis, a voice in the crowd responded, "the action of our small-headed, short-sighted Bank Presidents."

That voice echoed the popular sentiment, no doubt. The Bank Presidents, who are usually regarded as a very shrewd, long-headed, and intelligent body of men, who are supposed to be perfectly familiar with commercial affairs, are suddenly discovered to be a set of small-headed and short-sighted persons. It would be a remarkable circumstance if every Bank President proved, on an emergency, to be just the right man in the right place, and it is not at all improbable that there are some who were not specially designed by nature nor fitted by education for the places they occupy; but it is reasonable to believe that our Bank Presidents are generally well qualified for their positions. Their duty is certainly not to look after the interests of the public, but to manage the affairs of their own institutions; to see that no bad debts are contracted, and that the funds entrusted to their keeping are safely employed, so that they will return good dividends to their stockholders; and, though they may have committed very grave errors in their management, which have injured their own interests and done great harm to the public, yet they appear to have been actuated by a most wonderful community of opinion. The greater part of our Bank Presidents are, or have been, merchants who are familiar with all the ramifications and details of commerce, and have been selected to manage our money institutions because they had managed their own affairs with prudence and success. The interests of the business community are their interests, and it is not to be supposed that they have acted in any case without the concurrence of their Board of Directors. Whether they have acted altogether wisely is another matter. There is a strong conviction among the sound business men of the City that they have not, and we have no doubt that, in their anxiety to strengthen themselves, they have produced the opposite effect, and greatly exaggerated the panic which they ought to have allayed. We suspect that one of the great causes of the mischief lies in the inequality of our Banks, the Presidents of the larger Banks putting on aristocratic airs, and compelling the smaller institutions to follow their bidding. There is a very great difference in these institutions; the head of five millions of dollars very naturally looks down with a feeling of contempt upon the representative of only half a million. It would be greatly for the benefit of the community if our banking institutions were more nearly on a level, as to the amount of their capital; there would then be fewer of them, and our Bank Presidents would act together on terms of greater equality. There is, at all times, too much importance attached to the banks; they are themselves but part of our commercial system, and subject to the same laws that govern private associations. It is certainly most creditable to the banks of this City that so few of them have been compelled to close their doors, and it is not a small thing that they have preserved us from the disgrace of a suspension of specie payments.

Some of our bank presidents have been neglecting their proper vocation, by indulging in the weakness of letter-writing for the public. All the paper of that kind which they issue will be certain of quite as large a circulation as they could desire, but then it will be quite as certain of being taken at a larger discount than would be gratifying to their pride. We should say that bank presidents could find plenty of [illegible] spare time, just now, and that the fewer letters they write for publication the better. Mr. [illegible], of Boston, appears to be [illegible] of communicating his views of the system of New-York banking, and there can be no harm in his doing so, especially as he appears to entertain rather sound opinions on the subject; but our bank presidents, who are supposed to speak *ex-officio*, should be very shy of communicating their opinions to the public, lest, as one of them has already done, they raise expectations which will not be realized.

SUUM CUIQUE.

### Need of Unity of Bank Action.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Your article in this morning's paper on "The use of a Head," was exactly to the point as regards the state of our monetary affairs. The chief cause of our present troubles has been a jealousy between the Banks of our City, and hence arises a want of concerted action which thus far is nothing better, but rather grows worse. Even when the Bank Presidents held a meeting and concluded to recommend a particular measure to their respective Boards of Directors, only one or two of the Banks dared to act upon the recommendation, from the fear that the others would not conform to it, and those few who did so act were at once obliged to return to the former close policy, to save themselves from certain ruin. Why not then have instituted a board of general direction to decide upon the amounts of loans and discounts for each Bank from week to week? This would be a step in the right direction, and then have our usury laws so modified as to allow the same board of general direction to fix the rate of discount as circumstances may dictate. I know this will be objected to by some with whose private operations it may interfere, but it would not be prejudicial to the best interests of the commercial community. L.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 9, 1857.

### The London Markets.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 25, 1857.

Although the Money Market has been quiet during the week there has been no relaxation in the rates of interest and discount, which continued at 5½@5¾ ℔ cent., as stated in our last circular. There is little or no hope entertained of any immediate ease, and this, with the prevailing uncertainty as to the probable requirements of our Indian Government, leads to great caution on the part of capitalists. Our Stock Market generally continues very inanimate. Consols are to-day the same as we quoted them last Friday, 90@¼ for money, and 90⅛@¼ for 14th October. In American securities there has been more business, but the transactions have been chiefly in Illinois Central Railroad shares, which changed hands last Friday at 4 premium. In consequence of the recent advices from New-York they have since been weaker and changed hands in large parcels at 2¼, 2, 1½ and 1 premium, and 1½, ½, ¼ and 1 discount. The 7 ℔ cent. Construction Bonds of the same Company have been dealt in at 82, 81½ and 81¼ ex coupon, and Freeland Bonds at 80 ℔ cent. There have also been transactions in Michigan Central 1860 Bonds at 94, New-York Central 7 ℔ cent. 90, and Erie 1871 at 50. [illegible]

[illegible] has been given, by the [illegible], the [illegible] Yarn in the market is [illegible] are steady. Cloth is dull. The Liverpool [illegible] Market has been very inanimate, the sales [illegible] week amounting to about [illegible] bales. [illegible] are ⅛d. lower, while the reduction in [illegible] and better qualities is scarcely tangible. There [illegible] been a further decline in our Corn Markets of [illegible] 4s. ℔ quarter in English Wheat. We quote American Wheat—White [illegible]; Red [illegible]. Flour—best brands [illegible] barrel. Indian Corn—Mixed [illegible]; Yellow [illegible]; pure White [illegible]. Linseed Cakes continued firm at our last week's quotations. Oblong New-York in barrels £11, in bags £10 [illegible] ton. Cloverseed—there have been [illegible] and prices point downwards. The market for Bark [illegible] much weaker, and our quotations [illegible] cash, and £7 5s. six months' credit. [illegible] probably be made on even better terms.

ROBT. [illegible] & CO.

### Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Friday, Oct. 9—[illegible] P. M.

FLOUR dull and lower. Sales 1,500 bbls. at [illegible] for common to ordinary extra. WHEAT unsettled, according to the wants of millers. Sales [illegible] bush. at 77c.@[illegible]c. for Chicago Spring, [illegible] Red Illinois. CORN scarce but lower. Sales [illegible] bush. at [illegible]. OATS—[illegible] 30c. WHISKY firmer. Sales [illegible] at [illegible]. FREIGHTS firm—[illegible] on Wheat to New-York. Lake Imports for the 24 hours [illegible]—5,000 bbls. Flour; [illegible] Wheat, [illegible] Corn. Canal Exports—[illegible] bush. Corn, [illegible] bush. Oats.

ALBANY, Friday, Oct. 9—[illegible]

FLOUR exceedingly dull [illegible] for city demand. WHEAT [illegible]. A slight movement. Sales [illegible] at [illegible] about 3,600 bush. Western [illegible]. BARLEY—Sales [illegible] bush. prime State four-rowed at [illegible]; 4,500 bush. prime State [illegible], [illegible] bush. ordinary Canada at [illegible]. WHISKY—[illegible] bbls. this morning, at 23½c., and later in the day [illegible] bbls. prime, at 23½c. Shipped to New-York [illegible] ing—11,000 bush. Corn; 2,000 bush. Feed.

OSWEGO, Friday, Oct. 9—[illegible]

FLOUR is unchanged; sales to-day [illegible]. WHEAT is dull, and is held at about [illegible] Spring; sales to-day 7,000 bushels. CORN [illegible]. Lake Imports: 3,000 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, and 2,100 bushels Barley. Canal Exports: [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, and [illegible] Barley.

CHICAGO, Friday, Oct. 9—[illegible] P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT firm at 78c. CORN [illegible]. OATS inactive. Shipments to Buffalo—[illegible] Wheat; 18,000 bushels Corn. Shipments to [illegible]—No Flour or Wheat; 15,000 bushels Corn. Receipts to-day—3,500 bbls. Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. [illegible]

COTTON is depressed and tending downward, but prices are too irregular for quotations. Sales to-day 2,000 bales. Sales cannot be effected without a concession. FLOUR is quiet at $5 75. Yellow Corn, [illegible]. MONEY is tighter. There is no movement in exchange, and no bank checks on New-York can be had.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 9.

COTTON—Sales to-day 1,000 bales. The market is still unsettled, but the sales of middling were mainly at 12c. Sales of the week, 12,750 bales. Receipts of the week, 40,000 bales. Decreased receipts at this port as compared with last year, 57,000 bales, and the at all Southern ports, 66,000. FLOUR slightly lower. Sales at $5 75. Yellow CORN, 75c. [illegible] 17¼c., in hogs. Rio COFFEE unsettled. Sales of the week, 1,300 bags, at [illegible]. MONEY is [illegible] and there is nothing doing in Freights or Exchange, parties awaiting the turn of affairs in New-York.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Oct. 9.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 1,000 bales; Middling Fair, 13½c. RICE—Good, [illegible]. [illegible] $1 [illegible]@$1 10. Sterling Exchange and Freights unchanged.

MOBILE, Friday, Oct. 9.

COTTON—The sales for the week were 1,000 bales, and the receipts 3,000. Stock, [illegible] bales. We quote Middling, nominally, 12½c.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—Friday.—*First Board*.—$4,300 City Railroad 6s, [illegible]; [illegible] Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, [illegible]; [illegible] City 6s, [illegible]; [illegible] Pennsylvania [illegible]; [illegible] Norristown Railroad, [illegible]; [illegible] Minehill Railroad, [illegible]; [illegible] Harrisburg Railroad, [illegible]; [illegible] Beaver Meadow Railroad, [illegible]; 4 Reading [illegible]; 100 do., 15; 1 Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; [illegible] 24 do., 32.

*Closing prices.*—United States [illegible]; Philadelphia 6s, [illegible]; Philadelphia, [illegible]; Pennsylvania [illegible]; Reading Railroad, [illegible]; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, [illegible]; Reading Railroad [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; Morris Canal Consolidated, [illegible]; Schuylkill [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, [illegible]; Elmira Railroad, [illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, [illegible]; Long Island Railroad, [illegible]; Vicksburg Railroad, [illegible]; Girard Bank, [illegible]; Lehigh [illegible]; Union Canal, [illegible]; New Creek, [illegible]; Catawissa Railroad, [illegible].

### Passengers Arrived.

*In steamship Jas. Adger, from Charleston*—Miss Partridge, Mme. Makian, Miss A. W. Latham, Rev. J. H. Elliott, W. S. Gadsden, W. S. Pancoast, W. H. [illegible], A. Colby and lady, J. S. Glen, J. L. Chandler, [illegible] Ellis, T. J. Brunning, A. McConkey, W. V. Moore, and [illegible] in the steerage.

*In steamship Isabel, from Baltimore*—Miss C. [illegible], John Landen, Charles Reeder, [illegible], Reeder, Capt. J. D. Turner, Capt. C. W. Russell, lady and [illegible], 2 Misses Russell, G. W. Harris, lady and daughter, [illegible] Webb, Mrs. E. Rollins, Mrs. E. [illegible], [illegible] Hutchinson and daughter, Mr. White.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sun rises | 6 05 | Sun sets | 5 [illegible] | Moon rises | [illegible] |

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sandy Hook | 10 41 | Gov. Island | [illegible] | Hell Gate | [illegible] |

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.......FRIDAY, Oct. 9.

Cleared.

Ships M. J. Ward, Storer, New-Orleans, [illegible]; Pyramid, Henderson, Mobile, [illegible]; Criterion, Harding, Mobile, master; [illegible], New-Orleans, Stanton & Thompson.

Barks Gertrude, Gordon, Glasgow, [illegible] & Co.; C. J. Bergstedt, (Old.) Swahn, [illegible]; Brunette, Lincoln, Naples, [illegible] & Co.

Brigs J. H. Jones, Mills, Charleston, [illegible]; Spanish Main, (Br.) Harding, Halifax, [illegible].

Schooners S. Andrews, Putnam, Washington, [illegible]; [illegible] & Son; Marcelle, Tracy, Portland, [illegible] & Chase.

Arrived.

Steamship James Adger, Turner, Charleston, [illegible], with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Thursday, 10 miles N. of Cape Lookout, passed steamship City of Norfolk, bound N.; 5 P. M., [illegible] miles N. of Cape Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Columbia, from New-York bound to Charleston.

Steamship Isabel, Rollins, Baltimore [illegible] ds., in ballast to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Bark Eliza Barss, (Br.) Wellington, Cienfuegos [illegible] ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Brig Emma, Pitts, Para Sept. 15, with rubber, cocoa, &c., to Corning, Bento & Co. No Am. vessels in port.

Brig J. H. King, (Br.) Coffil, Windsor, N. S., [illegible] ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Eclipse, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., [illegible] ds., with naval stores to Scranton & Talman.

Schr. Mary, Rosket, Philadelphia 3 ds., with coal, &c., to Greenport.

Schr. Blue Nose, Locke, Halifax 8 ds., with fish and oil to H. G. Donovan.

Schr. Susan Jayne, Jayne, Baltimore [illegible] ds., with coal to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Racer, Pearce, Richmond [illegible] ds., flour to master.

Schr. Washington, Hand, Virginia [illegible] ds., [illegible].

Schr. Martha Collard, Collins, Virginia [illegible] ds., wood.

Schr. L. H. Endicott, Vankirk, Philadelphia [illegible] ds., coal.

Sloop T. Hull, Hull, Providence, master.

Schr. Montezuma, Penny, Albany for Boston.

Schr. C. W. Chapin, Farnum, Albany for New-Haven.

Schr. Ann Flower, Coswell, Boston for Albany.

Schr. Nestus, Weeks, Wareham via Bridgeport.

Steamer Curlew, Williams, Providence [illegible], with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Westervelt, [illegible], Portland [illegible] hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

WIND—Morning, N. N. E.; afternoon, N. N. E., light.

Sailed.

Ships Resolute, Freeman, Liverpool; [illegible], Cardiff; [illegible], do.; Leontine, (Brem.) Dentzen, London; bark [illegible], Cheeseman, Port-au-Prince; brigs Granada, [illegible]; Nuevitas; W. Wilson, Parrell, Rio Janeiro, and others.

Memoranda.

The bark Rainy, Capt. Ellis, from Foo-Chow July 4 [illegible] London, passed Anjier July 23.

The steamship Isabel, of the Charleston and Havana line, will this afternoon be taken on the Sectional Dock for examination.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 9—Arr. ship Andes, Chapman, [illegible]; barks Radiant, Plumb, Rotterdam; Tejuca, Harriman, Gottenburg; Hadley, Kent, and Sybil, Jones, Baltimore; brigs Chesapeake, Bailey, Apalachicola; James Davis, Ginn, Baltimore.

Below—Ship Lizzie Drew, from Gottenburg.

Spoken, &c.

Oct. 3, off the Delaware, exchanged signals with bark T. M. Mayhew, from Bermuda for New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At Cienfuegos, Sept. 19, [illegible]. Arr. Cienfuegos, do. do.; brigs [illegible], for New-York next day; Tiberius, for do. [illegible].

THE FIFTEENTH WARD [illegible] Association will meet [illegible], Oct. [illegible], 1857, at 7½ o'clock, at No. [illegible] Broadway, to elect Delegates to the several Nominating Conventions. [illegible], 1857. RICHARD WARREN, President. CHARLES CREERY, Secretary.

[illegible] On Monday Evening, Oct. 12, Service commencing at 7½ o'clock, Rev. J. W. [illegible], formerly [illegible], will occupy the pulpit of Rev. Dr. HAGUE, in the Central Baptist Church, [illegible] street, near Fulton-av. Strangers are [illegible] invited.